

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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MEETING ENCOURAGES ASIA-PACIFIC SPORTS EXCHANGES

OW251918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The second Asian Pacific and Oceania study group, organized by the All-China Sports Federation, opened this morning at the Beijing Institute of Physical Education. The week-long study session, titled "School Sports" was inspired by suggestions from the international assembly of national sports organizations (IANSO) and the Asian Pacific and Oceania Sports Assembly (APOSA). Its aim is to increase athletic exchanges among Asian Pacific and Oceanian nations and regions.

During the session, seven Chinese experts will give introductory lectures on China's school sports experience and teaching methods. Members of the study group will visit various parts of China to get first-hand looks at the school sports system. Garry Dally, general secretary of the IANSO and APOSA, and Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation, attended the opening ceremony.

The first APOSA study session, named "Sports for Every Man," was held in Japan last year. A total of 55 delegates from 19 countries and regions including Singapore, Kampuchea, Japan, Australia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Thailand attended the study group which will end on October 30.

WORLD BANK CEMENT DELEGATION VISITS, TOURS ANHUI

OW231413 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Vice Governor Su Hua cordially met with and hosted a banquet for the cement industry delegation of the World Bank on the evening of 13 October. He earnestly and sincerely told the guests that he welcomes the World Bank to invest in the cement industry in Anhui Province. The four-member delegation, headed by (Muhammad Richard Amin), arrived from Beijing on 12 October for a visit and inspection tour in Anhui.

The delegation showed great interest in investing in cement industry in Anhui. (Amin) told Vice Governor Su Hua that prospects for cooperation between the two parties in developing cement industry in Anhui are very good. Su Hua said: I feel that it is very meaningful and necessary for the World Bank to study the subject of developing the cement industry in Anhui. Demand for cement by Anhui Province and the whole eastern part in China has been increasing steadily. It will certainly be beneficial to both parties if the World Bank decides to invest in the cement industry.

NANJING WELCOMES U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION

OW260316 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Nanjing Military Region gave a banquet warmly welcoming a U.S. military training delegation on the evening of 24 October. The delegation was led by Major General Johnston, director of the U.S. Army training headquarters. Zhang Ming, deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region, presided over the banquet. Present to help entertain the guests were (Xue Lianbi), deputy director of the military training department of the General Staff Department who was accompanying the U.S. delegation on the visit; and (Fan Zhilun), deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing Military Region.

Deputy Commander Zhang Ming and Maj Gen Johnston spoke at the banquet successively. They pledged to promote mutual understanding and friendship through exchanges of visits. The U.S. Military training delegation arrived at Nanjing on the afternoon of 24 October.

Maj Gen Johnston and his party visited an Army division under the Nanjing Military Region on 25 October, and were welcomed by the commanders and fighters. (Chen Shaoyun) and (Hu Daoren), responsible persons of the division, briefed the visitors on the history and military training of the division. The visitors watched division military training demonstrations. During the visit, Maj Gen Johnston said to the commanders and fighters: Your division is a well-trained and well-organized outfit with young soldiers and a very high military skill level. You surely can attain still greater achievements in the future.

LIAOWANG VIEWS U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

HK241020 Beijing LIAOWANG No 39 in Chinese 23 Sep 84 pp 30-31

[Article by Wang Ping: "New Developments in the U.S. General Elections"]

[Text] After the Republican and Democratic Party's national conventions in which the candidates for the presidency and vice presidency were nominated, the American presidential elections, for which the battle curtain was raised as early as last year, entered the stage of the two-party struggle. This fight will become increasingly heated from Labor Day on 3 September until the elections on 6 November.

The Democratic Party convention held in July eliminated the many-sided contention by nominating Mondale as the party's presidential candidate. Mondale selected Congresswoman Ferraro as his running mate, creating a precedent in U.S. history.

But it is proving by no means easy for Mondale to use Ferraro as the spearhead for getting into the White House. First of all the Democratic Party is not the party in office and thus it lacks the election advantages of the incumbent party and the appeal of that party's policy propositions. Second, Mondale himself has been criticized as currying favor with people in various groups, particularly social groups in American society. After choosing Ferraro as his running mate he was once again accused of "currying favor with women." As a result Mondale still faces an enormous task in erasing this image and appeasing his supporters in varying groups with conflicting interests, such as labor organizations, educators' groups, and so on. Third, since Mondale's selection of Ferraro, the most recent opinion polls indicate that some of the southern and conservative states such as Illinois and Texas find the idea of a woman vice president difficult to accept.

If Mondale wants to win these elections he must, without fail, win in these states, and this therefore presents him with a difficult problem. Naturally Mondale's appeal to the labor unions and minority group voters should not be underestimated and he has already received the support of black leader Reverend Jesse Jackson; party elder statesmen; traditional liberals; and Kennedy, the man of the hour in the 1980 elections. Mondale's bold choice of Ferraro as the vice presidential candidate indicates definite courage and insight and at the same time it will have a definite influence on women voters. Ferraro, who is Catholic, has her political base in New York, and comes from a workers' electoral district and thus has a definite appeal for Catholics, blue collar workers, and women, and her influence in New England makes up for what Mondale lacks in that area. According to statistics, women make up 52.3 percent of the American electorate, thus there are 8 million more women voters than men. This year the number of women voters will be higher than that of male voters, because a great many women are deeply unhappy about the Reagan administration's axing of social welfare expenditures, its opposition to the "Equal Rights Amendment," and its support for banning abortion. In addition, they criticized Reagan for unnerving everyone in his handling of the problems of war and peace. As a consequence, Ferrera may be able to increase considerably the number of women's votes for the Democratic Party. Nevertheless, Ferraro has recently come under investigation as a result of her husband's financial affairs and it is inevitable that this will have a negative effect.

In comparison to the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the GOP, has become visibly united this year, and at their national convention in August 22 in Dallas both Reagan and Bush easily won nomination as the party's presidential and vice presidential candidates. This year's overall developments have been of advantage to Reagan and the Republican Party. People often say that at election time, candidates always have one eye on the voters and the other eye on the pulse of the economy, and there is some basis to this. The following kind of direct relationship can often be found between the economic situation and the outcome of the presidential elections: If the economy is on the upturn, then the party in the White House stands a good chance of winning the elections. If the economy is in recession, then it is almost certain that the incumbent party will lose the elections. At present most figures and statistics relating to the economic climate indicate an upward trend or a turn for the better. While, despite this background, there are other dangers such as the budget deficit, high interest rates, a high exchange rate, and a debt crisis that could threaten the American economy, as well as discontent with the Reagan administration from minority groups and blacks, and a high unemployment rate, none of these problems is likely to develop into factors that could influence overall trends prior to the elections. Second, Reagan's anti-Soviet policy and his emphasis on an American position of strength and on initiating peace offensives has improved the image of a weak America that has existed on the international scene over the last few years. This has been greatly appreciated by the American public. The negative factors connected to Reagan include: his age; his ultraconservative political stance, in particular his massive cuts in welfare expenditures since taking office; and his opposition to "equal rights legislation." Thus he is unpopular among the middle and lower strata and women voters. Furthermore, Reagan is far too casual in his manner; for example, he very recently said jokingly that America was to start bombing the Soviet Union, and it is said that in Cabinet meetings he tends to fall asleep. These are all important points of attack for his opponent.

Both the Democratic and the Republican Parties have drawn up a complete strategy for the final battle in the coming 2 months. Judging from Reagan's speeches, his election strategy seems first and foremost to be massive publicity about the "achievements" of the Reagan-Bush administration as well as fierce attacks on the "poor government" during the time Carter and Mondale were in office. He also talks of the so-called "four major aims in building our tomorrow," guaranteeing that he will maintain economic growth while not settling off inflation.

Aware of the worries of some voters, Reagan has stated that the United States "is prepared both today and in the future to struggle for peace," and he upholds "those rich and traditional values such as religious belief and the family." Second, Reagan has placed the emphasis in his election battle on the important western and southern regions where there are high concentrations of voters and only later turned his attention to the northeast and midwest, areas controlled by the Democrats. The Democrats' election strategy can be encapsulated in the words "equality," "worry," "the family," and "Ferraro." "Equality" is actually a criticism of Reagan's domestic policies. The Democrats say Reagan has ensured that the government is in favor of rich Americans and large entrepreneurs. "Worry" has been an arousal of the fears of some of the electorate about nuclear war, the budget deficit, and the whittling down of democratic rights. "The family" represents the Democrats' reply to the patriotism and traditional values of which Reagan talks so often, and when the Democrats talk of the "American family" they mean the entire country. With Ferraro as Mondale's running mate, Democrats sincerely believe that by tackling these problems well, they may be able to achieve a surprise defeat of the Republicans. Nevertheless, the hand-to-hand combat has only just begun, and it is still difficult to foresee who will actually win.

At their national conventions, both parties approved their own political platform. Although such platforms are not binding on a government, the people can get an understanding of the party's political precepts by means of its platform.

As far as domestic questions are concerned, the Republican Party platform rejects out-and-out any tax increases to maintain a budget balance, stating that it is "opposed to any attempt to increase taxation, because increased taxes can hinder economic growth." The Democrats on the other hand say that to reduce the federal budget deficit, which presently stands at more than \$170 billion, taxes must be raised. Thus increases or decreases in taxation represent the main point of divergency in the two party's economic policies. The Democrats have attacked the Reagan government as being the "rich man's government," saying that even the tax reduction policies make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and they have been singing their own praises saying that they are working for the poor. As far as the questions of the women's rights and the equal rights amendment are concerned, both parties are once again split in their views. The Democrats want to pass the Equal Rights Amendment while the Republicans are going all out to reject any support for the amendment. Clearly women have very definite views on this.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, apart from the two parties' agreement on the existence of Israel, they appear to be poles apart on every other question. But actually, their views are very much the same. Relations with the Soviet Union represent the focal point of both parties' foreign policy. The Democratic platform states that a Democratic president would, at the earliest possible moment, hold high-level talks with Soviet leaders and that high-level talks would continue on a regular, yearly basis. The Republicans want the Russians to return to the arms control talks and they guarantee that "they will do everything possible to ensure that, in the event of a conflict, the United States is in a position of superiority." "The United States will only return to the negotiating table when the Russians realize that the United States is on no account ready to make one-sided concessions or permit the Soviet Union to gain nuclear supremacy." Both parties advocate negotiations with the Soviet Union, with the Republicans beating about the bush and the Democrats not mincing their words. Recently Reagan publicly announced that he was willing to meet with Soviet leaders "at any time and in any place" and this illustrates that the two parties' Soviet policy is basically the same.

It is worth mentioning that when the Republican platform talks of Sino-U.S. relations, it says on the one hand that it wants to continue to develop relations with our country, while at the same time publicly expressing its "concern" for Taiwan, supporting and implementing the comprehensive "Taiwan Relations Act," and also openly advocating the implementation of "self-determination" in Hong Kong. The Democratic platform advocates continued implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act" but has not mentioned the question of Hong Kong. The position of both parties on the question of Taiwan is identical and both of them enjoy clear influence with the Taiwanese powers.

For some time now, many American newspapers, magazines and opinion polls have been carrying out numerous polls on the elections. The results of these polls allow us to get an idea of American public opinion and the direction in which the elections are moving. The opinion poll published on 16 July by NEWSWEEK indicated that Reagan and Bush led Mondale and Ferraro by 6 percent. The results of the Gallup Poll carried out 19-20 July showed that Mondale and Ferraro led Reagan and Bush by 2 percent. In the results of a poll published by TIME magazine on 27 August, Reagan and Bush were ahead of Mondale and Ferraro. The results of an opinion poll carried out by USA TODAY from 4 to 8 September indicated that Reagan led Mondale by 22 percent.

However, the results of the majority of opinion polls are not very accurate and in the past there have been examples of opinion polls results not matching the election results, such as in the 1948 elections when all polls without exception showed Governor Dewey of New York to be ahead before the elections, but in the elections, contrary to everyone's expectations, Truman was elected president. Thus it is understandable that Reagan has often warned his party colleagues not be over confident because there is every likelihood that this year's elections will prove to be a struggle between fairly closely matched powers.

PART 5 OF WANG BINGNAN ON SINO-U.S. TALKS

HK250731 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Bingnan: "Nine Years of Sino-U.S. Talks in Retrospect" -- Part 5]

[Text] The discussion on the issue of Indochina was more complicated than the issue of Korea. In about 1946, France staged a colonial invasion of Vietnam and Laos. The three Indochinese nations formed their own Indochinese united army to heroically resist the French. When the Geneva Conference was held, Laos and Kampuchea had not been separated from the united army, and had not organized their own independent armed resistance forces. Under the leadership of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people launched an 8-year nationwide war of resistance. However, their victory hung in the balance. The Indochinese war, which had been fought for many years, directly involved the interests of various Southeast Asian countries and had a bearing on the situation in the region. Due to the fact that the war dragged on for such a long time, France encountered economic and political difficulties. It intended to extricate itself from Indochina. However, the United States intended to seize the opportunity to step in. The situation was complicated. Under such circumstances, at the initial stage of the Geneva Conference, Vietnam won a great victory at Dien Bien Phu on 7 May. This greatly changed the situation. When the news poured in, people inside and outside the Geneva Conference Hall were shocked. People on our side ran around spreading the news. We were greatly encouraged, and had more confidence in solving the problem of Indochina.

However, the French Government looked utterly wretched, and flags were flown at half-mast at home. Bidault returned to Paris hurriedly because of this. The news that France's Lanier Government had taken from power once again shook the Geneva Conference. In addition, the United States was isolated at the conference, and France no longer wanted to completely follow the United States. Therefore, there was a possibility of reaching an agreement on the issue of Indochina.

At present, with the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations, a slander has been spread by Vietnam that the Chinese delegation "sold out" the interests of the Indochinese people, the Vietnamese people in particular. I was a participant of the Geneva Conference, and one of the witnesses who saw with his own eyes what was going on at that time. I know that this is a venomous attack and slander that flies in the face of facts. As I have already stated, when the conference was being held, the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and Vietnam closely cooperated with each other. At the discussion on the issue of Indochina, the Soviet Union, China, and Vietnam united as one to carry out a resolute struggle against the United States and France while patiently holding the talks. At that time, the strategy, tactics, plans, countermeasures, and others were all defined after discussions by the three parties. Instructed by Premier Zhou, I met Pham Van Dong very often. I contracted him on several occasions to exchange information and views. To guard against listening devices installed by the other side, when we talked in a lavatory, we always turned on the water tap. Does Mr Pham Van Dong still remember this?

The crucial question of the Indochinese issue the delimitation of the Vietnamese-French temporary military demarcation line. At that time, some people in Vietnam hoped that they would unify Vietnam at one gulp. However, judging from the relative strength of both sides, we realized that it is actually impossible to do so. When meeting Chairman Mao in October 1965, Premier Pham Van Dong also said: "The battle of Dien Bien Phu only liberated half of our territory." Therefore, through the discussions outside the conference, the Soviet, Chinese, and Vietnamese sides unanimously maintained that delimiting a line between the North and the South was the most appropriate way to gain an integrated base north of the 16th Parallel and consolidate the North. Therefore, when the Geneva Conference stood adjourned, Premier Zhou went to Liuzhou on 3-5 July to meet and have a detailed discussion with Chairman Ho Chi Minh, who was on vacation in the city. Chairman Ho Chi Minh completely agreed with the plan of delimiting a line between the North and the South, and expected that the other side would at most concede territory to the 17th Parallel. In such a way, Vietnam eventually accepted at the conference the proposal of delimiting a temporary military demarcation line at 17 degrees north latitude, and a clause contained in the agreement explicitly stipulating the unification of Vietnam would be realized within 2 years through general elections.

At last, all the participating nations reached an agreement, adopting specific methods for ending the Indochinese war, and working out principles for solving the political problems of Indochina. According to these principles, France would respect the independence, territorial integrity, and unity of the three Indochinese nations. After the armistice, the three Indochinese nations would not join any alliance, and no foreign power would be allowed to establish any military bases on the territory of those countries.

After the Geneva Conference, Chairman Ho issued a statement: "At the Geneva Conference, thanks to the help of the delegations of the Soviet Union and the PRC, our delegation struggled hard to win a great victory for us. The French Government has recognized our independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and has agreed to withdraw the French Armed Forces and others from our territory."

In 1960, the Third Congress of the Vietnam Workers Party adopted a resolution: "We have won a victory in signing the Geneva Agreement and restoring peace to Indochina," "the North has been fully liberated, and the revolution in Vietnam has entered a new stage." The Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party also sent a message to the CPC Central Committee, expressing its "heartfelt thanks" to the Chinese side for its help in the "war of resistance and diplomatic struggle in Geneva." I believe that through reviewing this phase of history, and recollecting the quotations of Chairman Ho and the documents of the Vietnam Workers Party, we can clearly find out the actual state of affairs. The slander spread by the Vietnamese authorities cannot withstand a single blow.

U.S. URGED TO PULL TROOPS OUT OF GRENADA

OW251952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 25 Oct 84

["U.S. Called Upon to Quit Grenada on Invasion Anniversary (by Bao Guangren)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Today last year, 5,000 U.S. troops invaded the Caribbean island nation of Grenada under the pretext of carrying out a "rescue mission." One year later, American soldiers are still patrolling the streets of the small island and helping to run the police stations. President Ronald Reagan yesterday called the first anniversary of the invasion "an anniversary of honor for America" that demonstrated "the meaning of peace through strength." Reagan also said that the invasion marked a turning point in U.S. foreign policy away from the "self-doubt and national confusion" of the Carter administration. But on the same day, Dessima Williams, former ambassador of Grenada to the Organization of American States, declared at a news conference in New York that what the Reagan administration termed a rescue mission of Grenada turned out to be an invasion, and he repudiated the continued U.S. occupation of his country. Williams called for the withdrawal of American and other foreign troops from the island and the "restoration of normalcy" based on sovereignty and justice. It was announced at the news conference that a rally would be held Saturday to press the demands for the immediate pullout of all foreign troops from Grenada and an end to the U.S. military intervention in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala.

Deborah Jackson, secretary-general of the American Association of Jurists, pointed out at a press conference yesterday that the U.S. action in Grenada is "a direct violation of U.S. Constitution and international law." She disclosed that a lawsuit, brought by 11 members of the U.S. Congress, was now before the Federal Court of Appeals in Washington. The lawsuit asserts that the constitutional right of Congress to declare war has been violated. The New York-based Grenada foundation which was set up last year announced that it had compiled a 20-page report on the basis of witness accounts, official documents and reports by American news organizations. The report says the U.S. action was an invasion and not a rescue mission and that it had violated the U.N. Charter, international law and U.S. treaty obligations. 12 months after the invasion, it points out, Grenada is now a country under foreign occupation in defiance of the U.N. resolution of November 1983 calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops. According to reports from Grenada, the country is now often without electricity, telephones do not work, water supply is unpredictable and the roads are crumbling. Unemployment in the country is now at 30 percent. About half of Grenada's first-class hotel rooms are now occupied by U.S. troops and U.S. "diplomatic personnel" there. In St. Georges, slogans like "Yankees, go home!" can be seen on walls.

USSR PARTY PLENUM ADOPTS RECLAMATION RESOLUTION

OW240742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko told a Central Committee plenum of the Soviet Communist Party today that expanding the area of irrigated and drained lands under cultivation is the party's paramount task in its campaign to increase grain production.

The Soviet news agency TASS quoted the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee as saying that "the key problem as before, is that of steadily expanding grain production" and that "the second pressing task is to consolidate the positive trends in livestock farming." Chernenko noted that despite the positive results achieved, the problem of providing many cities with foodstuffs beyond meat, is still acute.

Soviet food production still lags behind the growing needs of the population and the situation in a number of agricultural sectors "remains difficult," he added, blaming "extremely adverse weather conditions" for the problem. He stressed the "consistent intensification" of agricultural production and extensive land improvement as "effective" measures to solve the food shortages.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov said in his report to the plenum that the Soviet Union plans to bring the area of irrigated land under cultivation up to 30-32 million hectares and that of drained land to 19-21 million hectares by the year 2000, up from the combined figure of 33 million hectares currently under cultivation. The one-day regular Central Committee meeting adopted a resolution calling for a 50 percent increase in irrigated and drained lands, TASS reported.

SOVIETS CONDUCT UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW251516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today conducted an underground nuclear test at Semipalatinsk in East Kazakhstan, the Swedish Uppsala Seismology Institute announced. The announcement said the test, recorded by the institute in the early morning, measured 6.3 on the Richter Scale.

OFFICIAL REPORTS TOURISM UPSWING IN USSR

OW260434 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism of the USSR Pyotr Andreyevich Abrasimov said here today the Soviet tourist industry has promoted mutual understanding between the Soviet and other peoples and earned the country a large income. He made these remarks in an interview with the Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS.

The Soviet Union now receives 5,000,000 foreign tourists annually. It has taken various measures to attract more tourists from abroad. Routes for tourists now pass through 150 cities in 15 Soviet republics. The country has received tourists from 162 countries, mostly from the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and other East European countries.

CPC DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN, DISCUSSES USSR TIES

Qiao Shi, Delegation Arrive

OW251858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo 25 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party (CPC) delegation led by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the Organizational Department of the Party's Central Committee, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to Japan. This is the first CPC delegation to visit Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party after the two parties established friendly relations in 1983.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Takako Doyi, Deputy Secretary-General Juuji Soga and others. Secretary-General Torao Takazawa met the Chinese guests at the New Otani Hotel where the Chinese delegation is staying. Tonight, the Socialist Party of Japan held a banquet in honor of the Chinese delegation. Those present at the banquet included Chairman of the Socialist Party Masashi Ishibashi, Vice-Chairmen Takako Doyi, Masahiro Yamamoto, Isamu Koyanagi, Secretary-General Makoto Tanabe and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang.

Seeks Improved USSR Ties

OW260531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO -- A ranking official of the Chinese Communist Party expressed strong wishes to improve relations between his country and the Soviet Union during a consultation here Friday. Russo-Chinese relations were the dominant topic at the first-day session of consultations between a 10-member Chinese Communist Party mission and the Japan Socialist Party, a JSP spokesman said.

Qiao Shi, head of the party's Organization Department, was quoted as saying that China hopes to expand economic, cultural, personnel and information exchange with the Soviet Union. The Chinese official also reportedly said Beijing hopes to continue talks with Moscow "at any level" and that China will utilize any "trivial" matter if it is helpful to improve ties with the Soviet Union.

China's eagerness for better relations with the Soviet Union was also underscored by the fact that Qiao Shi did not mention controversial issues, including the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and its troops stationed along the border, the spokesman said. The JSP was represented by Secretary General Makoto Tanabe at the two-day talks.

While explaining China's general view on international situation, Qiao said the confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union is severe and is a major source of global tensions. The chief Chinese delegate said Sino-American relations are progressing smoothly. He also explained the 10-point economic reform, approved at the plenary session of the party Central Committee held earlier this month. He stressed its significance as a sort of a great revolution. Under the reform plan, China will recruit more younger cadres in every level and put an emphasis on urban economic reform, Qiao told the Japanese Socialists.

The Chinese delegation invited the Japanese Socialist Party to send its delegation to China in the latter half of next year.

In his keynote address, JSP Secretary General Tanabe explained to the Chinese Communists the JSP's advocacy for making the Asia-Pacific region an area free from nuclear arms. He asked the Chinese Party to send delegates to the JSP-sponsored symposium of intellectuals from the Asia-Pacific region for nuclear disarmament, scheduled for next year. The Chinese Party delegation promised to study the request.

During the afternoon discussions, the Chinese side pointed out that Japan is still reluctant to transfer its technologies to China. The Chinese delegation asked the JSP to press trade unions within business enterprises to meet the Chinese hope for technological exchanges.

The 10-member delegation of the Chinese Communist Party was treated to a welcoming party by their Japanese hosts in a Tokyo hotel Friday evening. In a welcoming speech, JSP chairman Masashi Ishibashi supported Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposal for holding a nuclear disarmament conference to be joined by all nuclear powers.

In response, Qiao appealed for a joint effort with the JSP in demanding a halt to the nuclear race by the U.S. and the Soviet Union and in promoting the world peace.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE ATOMIC FORUM GROUP

OW251248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a delegation from the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum Inc. led by its Vice-Chairman Hiroshi Murata here this afternoon. The delegation is here for discussions with the Chinese Ministry of Nuclear Industry on continued cooperation in peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

WU XUEQIAN, JAPANESE ENVOY SIGN NOTES ON LOANS

OW251524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- An exchange of notes on loans from the Japanese Government to the Chinese Government in 1984 was signed here this afternoon. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments.

BEIJING MAYOR MEETS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW251600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met a Beijing friendship delegation headed by Mayor Chen Xitong here this morning and had a friendly conversation with them. Abe said the establishment of friendly relationship between metropolitan Tokyo and Beijing, two big cities in Asia, is most desirable.

Chen said the forming of twin-city relationship between Beijing and metropolitan Tokyo is of great significance to the friendly relations between the people of the two countries. Governor Shunichi Suzuki of metropolitan Tokyo and Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan Wang Fengyu were present at the meeting.

PRC ENVOY MARKS TOKYO TRADE OFFICE ANNIVERSARY

OW251658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang held a reception here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of both the founding of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office, and the first exchange of journalists between the two nations. The memorandum was signed in 1962 by Tatsunosuke Takasaki and Liao Chengzhi, both noted figures in each of their countries. The two countries establish trade offices in each other's capital and exchange journalists in 1964.

In his speech, Song Zhiguang paid high tribute to those Japanese who had contributed to the work, including Kenzo Matsumura, Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Hisahiko Okazaki, Yoshimi Furui and Seiichi Tagawa. Hisahiko Okazaki, advisor to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, recalled the concern and care of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai for the signing of the memorandum.

More than 200 people attended the reception, including the wife of Hideji Kawasaki and the daughter of Kenzo Matsumura.

WANG ZHEN MEETS WITH SANYO DIRECTOR IUE

OW250620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1812 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with Kaoru Iue, president of Sanyo Electric Co of Japan, and his entourage at the Great Hall of the People this evening. Sanyo Electric Co Ltd will sponsor a meeting in Beijing for technical exchanges 23-27 October.

DPRK, PRC FESTIVITIES MARK VOLUNTEERS' WAR ENTRY

State Banquet

OW251936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Government hosted a grand banquet here this evening to mark the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) into the Korean war. Present at the banquet were Korean party and government leaders Pak Song-chol, Paek Hak-im, Kong Chin-tae and others. Also present was a visiting Chinese friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, commander of the Chinese Lanzhou military region and once acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the CPV.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae said that by sending their finest sons and daughters to help the Korean people in the war, the Chinese people have written a splendid chapter in the history of the Korean-Chinese friendship.

The recent reconstruction of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower, which was erected here in 1959, was a demonstration of Korea's hope to develop the friendship with China for generations to come, he added. In his speech Zheng Weishan recalled the care and assistance the Korean party, government and people gave the Chinese People's Volunteers when they fought in Korea. Now Korea became a country of prosperity and the Chinese people were happy to see what the Korean people had achieved, he said. The Chinese Government and people, he went on, treasured the friendship and cooperation with Korea, cemented in blood and founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and would strive to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with Korea.

Present at the banquet were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen, senior member of Chinese and Korean side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, Tang Daokai of the CPV, and the delegation of the RED FLAG, theoretical journal of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, headed by its chief editor Xiong Fu.

Friendship Tower Dedicated

OW251614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The recently reconstructed Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower, originally built in 1959, was unveiled here today. Korean party and government leaders, including Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Paek Hak-im, So Yun-sok, Kong Chin-tae and Hwang Chang-yop, attended the ceremony together with more than 10,000 people. Also present was a visiting Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, commander of the Chinese Lanzhou military region and once acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former Chinese People's Volunteers who went to help Korea resist the U.S. invasion 34 years ago today.

The delegation arrived here last Tuesday to take part in activities marking the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) into the Korean war. The tower, surrounded by 120,000 square meters of trees, flowers and lawns was rebuilt with 1,025 granite stones. That number is believed to signify the date China came to Korea's aid: October 25, 1950.

In his speech at the ceremony, So Yun-sok, Politburo member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the party's Pyongyang Committee, praised the Chinese support in and after the Korean war and called for better bilateral ties. Zheng Weishan thanked the Korean party, government and people for the reconstruction of the tower.

Korea's Vice President Pak Song-chol cut the ribbon to unveil the tower. Attending was Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Lanzhou PLA Delegation

OW241914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Minister O Chin-u of the Korean People's Armed Forces met here this morning with the Chinese People's friendship delegation headed by Zheng Weishan. Zheng, commander of the Chinese Lanzhou military region, used to be acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former Chinese People's Volunteers who went to help Korea resist the U.S. invasion 34 years ago tomorrow.

O Chin-u welcomed the Chinese guests to take part in the activities marking the 34th anniversary of the entrance of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war and to visit the Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower erected here in 1959 but reconstructed recently. The reconstructed tower, surrounded by 120,000 square meters of trees, flowers and lawns, is 10 meters higher than before and keeps the name lists of the died Chinese People's Volunteers in its luxuriously-decorated hall. Zheng Weishan said that the reconstruction of the tower shows the deep friendship of the Korean party, government and people for the Chinese party, government and people.

Present at the meeting were Lt. Gen. Pak Chung-kuk, vice minister of the Korean People's Army; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk; and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

After the meeting the Chinese delegation placed wreaths at the cemetery of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and at the grave of Mao Anying, the late Chinese leader Mao Zedong's eldest son who died in the Korean war. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday.

DPRK Newspapers Comment

OW251608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Korean newspapers today published a series of editorials marking the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) into the Korean war.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial said the CPV's entry into the Korean war in 1950 was true proletarian internationalist assistance and their undying feats and achievements in the Korean war will remain for ever in the memory of the Korean people. The editorial said consistently carrying forward and developing the Korea-China friendship is necessary not only for meeting the demand of the revolutions in the two countries but also for safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The editorial said the Korean Workers' Party and people will make every effort to strengthen and develop the Korea-China friendship for ever.

Korean newspapers MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN also carried editorials today to observe the occasion.

DPRK Envoy Hosts Banquet

OW251900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Kim Chan-gu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 34th anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war. Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee was among the guests.

Both Kim Chan-gu and Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, spoke at the banquet. They praised the traditional friendship between the two peoples which had stood the test of hardship and were determined to continue such friendship. Paying tribute to the fallen heroes of the CPV, Kim Chan-gu said the CPV's fighting merits would live forever in the heart of the Korean people.

DPRK PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW250901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the DPRK Ministry of Public Security headed by Minister Yi Chol-pong concluded its 9-day visit to China and left Beijing for home by train on 24 October. Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security, and Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in China, saw the delegation off at the railway station.

SOUTH, NORTH KOREAN SPORTS OFFICIALS MEET IN PRC

OW260305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 26 KYODO — North and South Korean sports officials talked briefly while attending an international sport meeting in China Thursday. Kim Chong-kyu, vice president of the South Korean Amateur Sports Association, said Thursday night he talked to one of three North Korean delegates at the Asian Pacific and Oceania Sports Assembly (APOSAs) which opened Thursday and runs through Saturday. The North Korean, who was not identified, responded to him, Kim said.

North and South Korea had three rounds of sports talks at the truce village of Panmunjom on April 9, April 30 and May 25. The talks, which were aimed at formation of joint teams for international sports events, broke up after the north walked away from the negotiating table after accusing the south of bringing up political matters.

Kim, also vice president of the South Korean Olympic Committee, led the South delegation at the sports talks, while Kim Tok-chon headed the North team. Kim declined to reveal details of his conversations with the North official.

North Korea sent three delegates to the session, conference sources said. Kim said those delegates appeared to include no member of the North delegation at the Panmunjom sports talks. Kim denied that he proposed a resumption of the sports talks or asked the North to send athletes to the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympics both in Seoul.

Asked whether South Korea will ask China to send athletes to the Seoul Olympics and to go between the North and South, Kim replied all members of the International Olympic Committee should participate in the Olympiad. Kim said he understood that China cannot say now whether its athletes will go to Seoul in 1988.

The three-day international conference is attended by 19 countries which include South Korea and Indonesia with which China has no diplomatic ties.

Meanwhile, China called the South its official name of the "Republic of Korea" for the first time at the conference.

Kim and Yi Chu-ye, a senior Sports Ministry official, represented South Korea and wore name cards carrying the "Republic of Korea" designation. China called the South simply "Korea" during a Davis Cup tennis match in Kunming last March.

SRV ARMED FORCES CONTINUE BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW260958 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0902 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA) — The Vietnamese Armed Forces have continued to carry out frequent armed provocations against China's border areas over the past month. According to statistics, from 1 through 25 October the Vietnamese Armed Forces opened fire on China's border areas in Guangxi and Yunnan on nearly 60 occasions, firing several thousand rounds of bullets and shells, and killing and wounding 7 Chinese border inhabitants.

On 23 October when nine peasants of Fulong brigade in Longbang People's Commune in Jingxi County, Guangxi, were seeing off some Vietnamese border inhabitants who came to a market in China to sell their goods, the Chinese peasants were suddenly shot at on the Chinese side of the border by the Vietnamese Army, and four were killed instantly.

On 6 October when peasants of the Yijiang brigade in Shulong People's Commune in Daxin County, Guangxi, were trading with Vietnamese border inhabitants on the Chinese side of the border, they were fired at by the Vietnamese Army, and two peasants were wounded.

On 5 October when Liang Guoqiang, a worker of the second team of Yunnan's Hekou Farm, was returning to his farm on a tractor from the seat of Hekou Yao Autonomous County, he was wounded by Vietnamese gunfire across the Yuan Jiang.

PRC AIDS RESETTLEMENT OF HOMELESS INDOCHINESE

OW251906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Guangzhou, October 25 (XINHUA) -- China has spent more than one billion yuan on the resettlement of 276,000 Indochinese refugees admitted to the country since 1977, Ji Hua, deputy director of the Indochinese Refugee Resettlement Office, said here today. Ji was speaking at a meeting with foreign correspondents from seven countries now visiting three refugee settlements in Guangdong Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The visit is sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Ji reported that between 1979 and now, China had received more than 45 million U.S. dollars in aid from the UNHCR for improving the refugees' living and production conditions. She expressed her thanks for the UNHCR's help and cooperation. Also present at the meeting were UNHCR official Alexander Casella, and C.J. Carpenter, charge de mission of the UNHCR in Beijing. Mr. Carpenter said to XINHUA that China had accepted large numbers of Indochinese refugees and, in addition, provided permanent settlement for them mainly by running state farms. As a developing country China had made rather important contributions to the settlement of Indochinese refugees.

The Indochinese are now living in southern Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Fujian and Jiangxi. Most of the adult refugees have been employed in 196 local farms, forestry centers and fishing co-ops. Many have become technicians, teachers and doctors, Ji said. They get the same salaries as Chinese citizens.

At present, about 50 percent support their families by their own labor, while the others depend on relief from the Chinese Government, he added. There was no problem with arranging primary schooling for their children, Ji said, but there was some difficulty in enabling all the young refugees to go on to further studies or to get jobs after graduation.

Each settlement had a clinic or hospital, which was not sufficiently equipped to deal with serious cases. The Indochinese in China hope to improve their living standards with more financial help from international organizations and through their own work, Ji said.

AVIATION JOINT VENTURE ESTABLISHED IN HONG KONG

OW251558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Hong Kong, October 25 (XINHUA) -- An Aero technology company set up in Hong Kong today will help China's wider ties with other countries in aviation, said Jiang Xiesheng, Chinese vice-minister of aviation industry, at the inaugural ceremony. South China Aero Technology Ltd. (SCAT) is a joint venture of the China National Aero Technology Import-Export Corporation and the Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Swire group. "SCAT will promote the modernization of China's aviation industry and contribute to the prosperity of Hong Kong," Jiang added. SCAT will help China find overseas partners for joint ventures, said Swire President H.M.P. Miles.

HONG KONG TO HOLD CHINESE BOOK EXHIBITION IN 1985

OW251147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- A Chinese book exhibition, the largest of its kind in the history of China's publishing work, is scheduled to be held in Hong Kong in December 1985. Recently, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, inscribed the name of this book exhibition and expressed the hope that good work would be done to make the exhibition a real success. This will be the first book exhibition to be held in Hong Kong since the founding of New China. On display will be all kinds of books, (including foreign-language, minority-language and braille editions), and certain magazines published in the mainland, as well as watercolor block printings, manuscripts, stone rubbings, records, and tapes. Statistics show that more than 240 publishing houses will take part in the exhibition, and as many as 25,000 different kinds of books will be sent there for display, including a new edition of the "Complete Works of Lenin," a 10-volume series of contemporary Chinese novels, and a complete set of books on foreign 20th century literature. Nearly 100 magazine publishers will send about 500 different magazines to the exhibition. In addition, books published by the Hong Kong branches of mainland publishing houses, namely, the Joint Publishing Company, the China Bookstore, and the Commercial Press in Hong Kong, will also be displayed at the exhibition.

At a tea held yesterday for the "Chinese Book Exhibition," Biao Chunguang, vice chairman of the Chinese Publishers Association, said that this exhibition would be aimed at "invigorating publishing work and rejuvenating China." He said that the exhibition would show vividly the immense achievements on our country's publishing front since the founding of New China, particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and would reflect the new outlook of China's socialist spiritual civilization.

On behalf of the departments concerned, Biao Chunguang said: While doing our best to receive compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao to the exhibition, we welcome our compatriots from Taiwan and overseas and foreign friends to come to visit the exhibition. Publishers from foreign countries are also welcome to the exhibition and to hold trade talks with us in an effort to promote exchange. This large-scale exhibition is co-sponsored by the Chinese Publishers Association and the General Administrative Office of the Joint Publishing Company, the China Bookstore, and the Commercial Press in Hong Kong.

REPORTAGE ON MALDIVIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Deng Meets Gayoom

OW260646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 26 Oct 84

["China Belongs to Third World, Says Deng Xiaoping" -- XINHUA HEADLINE]

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, told the visiting Maldivian president, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, that "China always belongs to the Third World. It will remain so in the future even when it becomes a developed country." He added that China, as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, would always vote in the interests of the Third World. China would never seek hegemony, he declared. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Gayoom said that China had always been with the Third World in international affairs, and it had played a significant role in the U.N. and on other international tribunals. Referring to China's development, Deng said the Chinese revolution had been victorious because Mao Zedong had integrated Marxism-Leninism with China's realities and followed China's own road. In our construction, we'll also follow our own by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the actual conditions in our country," he stressed. Deng went on to say that China had scored tremendous successes in the last 35 years, but there had been some setbacks in between. "In the last five years, we have changed the past 'left' policies and devoted our efforts to economic construction. The achievements in this period have surpassed our anticipation," Deng said. "It is expected that we will be able to achieve the goal of quadrupling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by 2000," he added. Deng said that the recent Central Committee plenum adopted a decision on economic reform with the focus on the cities. But urban reform was much more complicated than that in the rural areas. "So long as we carry out the decision, we can certainly quicken the pace of our development," he remarked, in three to five years, practice will prove the correctness of this decision." Gayoom said: "We are following with great interest China's economic achievements and experience. Your experience is a source of encouragement to the Third World countries." He said he believed China would certainly achieve its goal.

Zhao Welcomes Gayoom

OW251334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang conferred with Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom on the development of bilateral relations at the state guesthouse here this afternoon. Zhao welcomed Gayoom to China on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He said Sino-Maldivian relations had always been friendly and had developed in recent years. "The president's current visit to China is a major event which will have far-reaching and positive effects on relations between the two nations," he said. Zhao expressed the belief that with common efforts relations would become closer and cooperation broader and enter a new stage. On international issues, Zhao reaffirmed the equality of large and small countries and opposed superpower bullying small countries. Expressing appreciation of China's stand, Gayoom said that China was playing an important role in safeguarding world peace and stability and would enormously contribute to the progress of mankind. Therefore, he said, it was most important to strengthen relations with China: "My current visit to China is one of such magnitude."

President Gayoom invited Premier Zhao to visit the Maldives. Zhao accepted with pleasure. Earlier this afternoon President Gayoom placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes.

Li Xiannian, Gayoom Speak

OW251638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today the development of the Third World countries is one of the most important issues of the world today. The plight of the least developed countries in particular deserve the special attention and sympathy of the world. He made these remarks at a banquet given by him in honor of Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. He said: "The present world situation is tense and turbulent and the Indian Ocean is not a sea of peace. This has aroused deep concern and uneasiness of the people. The main cause of this tense and turbulent situation is the rivalry for global hegemony and fierce arms race between the superpowers." Gayoom said: "Within our own immediate region, we seek an early implementation of the 1971 United Nations resolution which calls for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Indeed, my government wishes to see a prompt end to our region being used by foreign military and naval powers as a hotbed for their rivalries and global ambitions." Li Xiannian paid high tribute to President Gayoom for always showing a great interest in the development of Sino-Maldivian relations and actively promoting their mutual understanding and friendship. He said China and the Maldives are friendly neighbors. The friendship between the Chinese and Maldivian peoples goes back to ancient times. Particularly since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the Maldives, their amicable relations and cooperation have also extended to the political, economic and other fields. Li Xiannian said: "The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice over your achievements in your economic development and admire and appreciate the positive contribution you have made in international affairs." He said: "We support all the proposals and suggestions that are useful to the improvement of north-south relations and the economic advancement of the Third World countries. "China will always stand by the side of the Third World countries in the endeavor to maintain world peace and develop economy." After reviewing the time-honored history of the Sino-Maldivian relations, Gayoom said: "The Maldives, both government and people, look with confidence and expectation to a continuation of this historical relationship between our two countries and have every hope that it will strengthen still further in the years that lie ahead." He said, "We oppose the growing practice of military intervention. We are delighted with the recent statement by your government which urged both the United States and the Soviet Union to put into greater effect the process of arms limitation." The Maldives vigorously advocates on all occasions the principles of a significant reduction of the nuclear arsenal. "We call too for an end to hostilities in the Middle East and in the Iran-Iraq conflict and urge dialogue between the two, as we constantly urge justice for the Palestinians, together with a recognition of their right to sovereignty and self-determination in their own land. At the same time we condemn the inhuman practice of apartheid and racial discrimination that is being perpetrated against the people in southern Africa by the white minority regime of Pretoria." Present at the banquet were Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Yang Taifang, minister of posts and telecommunications, Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Chinese Ambassador to the Maldives Zhou Shanyan.

WU XUEQIAN FETES TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW251928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councilor Wu Xueqian said here today that the Chinese Government and people attached great importance to developing friendship and cooperation with Turkey and would continue efforts to strengthen such relations.

Wu was addressing a banquet he hosted at the state guesthouse here this evening for visiting Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, Mrs Halefoglu and their party.

Wu said: "We are very pleased to note the Turkish Government and people's unremitting struggle for national independence and state sovereignty and against foreign interference and aggression. We appreciate the Turkish Government's stand for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, support for the Arab and Palestinian peoples' struggle and opposing foreign occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. "The Turkish Government has usefully contributed to world peace and international justice."

On bilateral relations, Wu said: "We are pleased at the rapid progress of Sino-Turkish relations. Contacts in politics, economy, technology and culture have increased daily."

Halefoglu said the satisfactory, rapid development of relations had opened a new chapter in Sino-Turkish friendship. No outstanding problems existed between the two countries, he said. Turkey and China agreed or had similar views on international issues and were cooperating in economics, trade and culture.

"Relations between Turkey and China are an example of countries with different economic and social systems establishing sincere and friendly relations and cooperation," he added.

Halefoglu said Turkey was deeply concerned about Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He called for the withdrawal of foreign occupation troops from these countries and creating essential conditions for the refugees to peacefully return their homes according to their own will and for the peoples **there to decide their future without any** foreign interference. Halefoglu also explained Turkey's positions on Palestine, the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanon. The banquet was warm and friendly.

Mr and Mrs Halefoglu and their party arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of Wu Xueqian. They were greeted by him at the airport.

GENG BIAO MEETS FINNISH PEACE UNION GROUP

OW251328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a talk with a delegation from the Peace Union of Finland headed by Goran von Bonsdorff. After the meeting, Geng Biao gave a dinner for the Finnish guests.

YANG DEZHI ATTENDS ROMANIAN ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW250818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the Romanian Army Day.

The reception was attended by Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China and chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Li Yuan, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, and other high-ranking officers. Documentary films on the Romanian Army were shown at the reception.

PRC CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH GDR

OW251302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries held a cocktail party this afternoon to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and German Democratic Republic.

Attending the party were Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chu Tunan, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Also present were GDR Ambassador to China Rolf Berthold, Mrs Berthold and some other officials from the embassy. Vice-President Chu Tunan and Ambassador Berthold addressed the party respectively.

Later, Chinese artists presented vocal and band performances of the two countries.

PRC, GDR MINISTRIES SIGN BROADCASTING AGREEMENT

OW251530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on broadcasting cooperation between the Chinese and Democratic German Ministries of Radio and Television was signed here this afternoon.

They will exchange broadcasting programmes and contributions which reflect their respective countries' politics, economy, society, culture, sports and music, and exchange staff, delegations and reporters to deepen mutual understanding and friendship and promote socialist construction.

Wu Lengxi, Chinese minister of radio and television, and Achim Becker, chairman of the Ministry of Radio and Television, signed the agreement. Becker and his party arrived here today. After the signing ceremony Wu Lengxi gave a dinner for the guests.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SIERRA LEONEAN VISITORS

OW251443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with and gave a dinner for Sierra Leonean parliamentary delegation led by speaker William Conteh here this evening.

The delegation returned here this afternoon after tour of Nanjing, Changzhou, Wuxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou. This morning the guests visited China's 1984 autumn export commodities fair in Guangzhou.

Zhang Zhen, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and C.B. Aube, Sierra Leonean ambassador to China, were present on both occasions.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS 'SAVAGE' EVENTS IN S. AFRICA

HK250922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Another Scene of Futile Efforts"]

[Text] In the Vaal Triangle to the south of Johannesburg, South Africa, another scene of the savage suppression of blacks has taken place.

At 0200, 23 October, over 7,000 fully-armed South African troops and policemen brought dogs and searchlights to suddenly encircle the 15,000 black families at Vaal Triangle. The troops and policemen searched the families house by house and drew the residents out of their beds to interrogate them. A yellow mark was stuck to every man, woman, and child who had been interrogated, and every house and car that had been searched in order to show that "none had slipped through the net." A total of 354 blacks were arrested during the large-scale search.

In the past, the South African racist regime has outrageously sent a large number of troops to cooperate with the police in massacring and arresting blacks, in order to suppress the struggle of the masses of blacks and to safeguard its rule. The search in the early hours on the 23d was a new criminal offense by the Botha regime to suppress the South African people.

The blacks in the Vaal Triangle have a glorious tradition in fighting against racism. In the early 1960's a bloody massacre of the masses of blacks took place at the town of Sharpeville in this area. However, this did not end their heroic struggle. During the 1970's, at the town of Soweto the vast number of blacks launched another vigorous struggle against the system of apartheid. The incessant fierce struggle in the Vaal Triangle tells people: No force can end the just struggle of South African blacks for the right of survival and against racial discrimination and apartheid. The greater the oppression, the fiercer the resistance. By intensifying the suppression of the blacks, the Botha regime will only put itself in a increasingly worse predicament and will find that all its suppression will be carried out in vain.

BEIJING MEETING ON REVITALIZING YANAN'S ECONOMY

Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun Speak

HK250626 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Report by station reporter Jia Bingsheng from Beijing]

[Text] Yesterday morning Yanan Prefecture held a briefing get-together on invigorating Yanan's economy in the East Hall of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. More than 200 people attended the get-together. Among them were Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, and other party and state leaders as well as some old Yanan natives who are living in Beijing.

At the get-together Gao Shuqi, commissioner of Yanan Prefectural Commissioner's Office, briefed the participants on the development of work in Yanan the past few years. The central leading comrades highly praised Yanan's work the past few years and expressed their satisfaction over the achievements Yanan has scored.

In his speech, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, said: The people in Yanan are hardworking and brave and have made tremendous contributions to the Chinese revolution. Yanan Prefecture has also scored heartening achievements in its work the past few years. In the future it should continue to emancipate people's minds, relax policies, and give full play to the initiative of the people therein order to build Yanan into a typical example of a rich prefecture. We must solve the problems related to communications in Yanan, and we should decide on measures for the solution of this problem through making feasibility studies. We should adopt various policies to continue to attract personnel from other areas, carry out diverse forms of economic and technological cooperation, and satisfactorily exploit the prefecture's rich resources. Moreover, we should satisfactorily restructure the prefecture's agriculture in light of local conditions, vigorously develop diversified undertakings, and satisfactorily develop industry to process agricultural and sideline products.

In his speech Xi Zhongxun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, said: In order to realize new development, Yanan should be brave in carrying out reforms and blazing new trails. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, it should satisfactorily build a new Yanan with the Yanan spirit of the 1980's.

Bai Jinian, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, expressed thanks to the leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and to old Yanan natives for their concern over and support for work in Shaanxi and Yanan. Other party and state leaders who attended and spoke at the get-together were Song Renqiong, Wang Renzhong, Liao Hansheng, Song Ping, Rong Yiren, Ma Wenrui and other comrades. The leaders of some provinces and municipalities also attended the get-together. Also attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, including Li Xipu and Dong Jichang, and responsible persons of relevant departments.

Lai Jinian in New Position

OW251021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 23 Oct 84

[By reporters Qiu Yuan and Chen Naijin]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a report meeting on revitalizing Yanan's economy here today, Premier Wan Li said: It is necessary to conscientiously study the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, further emancipate the minds, adopt more flexible policies, and foster the Yanan spirit to arouse the masses' initiative and speed up the construction of Yanan Prefecture.

Comrade Wan Li praised Yanan Prefecture for its achievements made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: Yanan is a sacred place of the Chinese revolution and its people are diligent and brave. The party and the people will not forget the Yanan people's great contribution to the revolution during the war period. Yanan has rich natural resources, but we must improve transportation and strengthen personnel training and employment. If we adopt correct policies to fully use local advantages, we will be able to speed up Yanan's economic revitalization and make the people well-off.

Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong, Wang Renzhong, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Song Ping, Kang Keqing, Ma Wenrui, and other central leading comrades attended the meeting and presented their views on developing Yanan's resources and revitalizing its economy.

Bai Jinian, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; and Gao Shuqi, commissioner of the Yanan Prefectural Administrative Office, briefed the meeting on Yanan Prefecture's economic development.

GU MU AT CEREMONY TO SIGN CITIC-HENAN PACT

OW252000 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC] and the Henan Provincial People's Government signed an economic cooperation agreement in Beijing on 24 October.

State Councillor Gu Mu was present at the signing ceremony.

PRC BEGINS 104 TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

HK240348 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Oct 84 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] China's textile industry has embarked on 104 technical cooperation projects with the outside world to improve the quality of its products for sale at home and abroad.

The links were announced yesterday by the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation (Chinatex).

It is the first time a Chinese foreign trade corporation has combined foreign trade with production -- a major move in the sweeping foreign trade reforms. The co-operation mainly involves importing equipment to modernize spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing, knitting, woollen and cotton manufacturing and garment processing, according to Zhou Yunzhong, corporation vice-president. It is understood that the chief problem of China's textile industry is its backward finishing processes which result in sub-standard products and less-varied styles.

The corporation will hold an international symposium on November 26 in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, where talks on technical co-operation will be conducted.

Chinatex, a specialized corporation dealing in imports and exports of textile raw materials, manufactured products and garments, has been pioneering efforts to reform foreign trade management. The corporation is now involving itself in production by helping textile factories to introduce advanced technology, management techniques and equipment, to ensure they turn out better-quality and more varied products, said Zhang Yinian, deputy chief of the corporation's Exploration Department. Previously, she said, the corporation had sold what the factories produced. The combination of foreign trade with industrial enterprises would enable the textile industry to fight on the world market with good quality, not quantity, said Zhang.

Zhou Yunzhong said there would be a substantial increase in the corporation's volume of foreign trade this year. Last year its import and export business totalled \$4.5 billion. The vice-president said the reform of China's foreign trade managerial system was advancing.

Chinatex was an experimental unit in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade for carrying out reforms. Zhou said: "From now on, our corporation is an economic entity and a specialized foreign trade enterprise, independent in business operation and oriented to develop on a specialized and socialized basis.

"No administrative departments at any level will interfere in the normal business activities the corporation is engaged in within the limits permitted by the law of the land."

China's textile industry was entering a new stage of development. Textile enterprises across the country were devoting their efforts to technical transformation, and this offered a good opportunity for foreign investment, he said. Besides organizing and assisting Chinese factories to deal with foreign businessmen in joint ventures or co-operative operations, Chinatex would also directly invest in some of the projects. "In marketing their products, we will give them necessary support by opening up channels of sales," he said.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation has 37 branches across the country and has set up 15 subsidiary enterprises or representative offices abroad.

It has more than 17,000 staff.

HAINAN ANNOUNCES 8 SCHEMES FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

OW201857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Hainan Island in Guangdong Province, China's second largest, has proposed eight schemes to be started in cooperation with foreign firms between 1984 and 1990, the ECONOMIC DAILY reports today.

Announced by the Hainan Land Reclamation Development Company, the schemes will involve a total investment of 247.35 million U.S. dollars, the paper says. At least 40 percent of this is expected to be introduced through joint ventures or cooperative businesses with foreign firms.

The largest scheme, requiring 100 million U.S. dollars, will be a cement works capable of producing half a million tons annually, the paper says. Other schemes involving an investment of between 5 and 45 million U.S. dollars each include a woodshaving board factory capable of producing 100,000 cubic meters a year, an international hotel, a sugar refinery, and an expansion project of a rubber products plant.

The 33,000-square-kilometer island abounds in tropical plants and natural resources.

JINGJI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON FOREIGN TRADE REFORM

HK280856 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0725 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Report: "JINGJI RIBAO Expounds the System of Import-Export Agents in China's Foreign Trade Reform" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 October (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- An editorial in today's JINGJI RIBAO says that the introduction of an import-export agent system in China's foreign trade reform will certainly have an important bearing on the development of China's foreign trade and on the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

The editorial says: For a long time, China's foreign trade has been based mainly on the state's purchases of export goods and the state's allocation of imported goods. It was necessary to adopt this operational system when our domestic circulation was not active and our products were not sufficient. This system has definitely ensured the development of our foreign trade. However, with the development of domestic commodity production, the facilitation of commodity circulation, and the implementation of the open-door policy, the drawbacks of this foreign trade system have become more and more obvious and are mainly reflected in the following aspects:

-- Manufacturers are separated from the marketing of their products, which has hindered the further development of the import-export trade.

-- Export goods are stockpiled, and imported materials and equipment may not measure up to the prescribed standards. Neither exported goods nor imported goods can yield prompt returns. This has resulted in serious waste.

-- The business results of foreign trade are not directly linked with the work quality of the relevant foreign trade companies and manufacturing units and the responsible personnel. Thus there is no way to fully arouse the initiative of all parties concerned.

The editorial says: After the adoption of the import-export agent system, foreign trade companies will offer all kinds of services and handle export and import as the agents of the manufacturers and importers on commission, while the manufacturers and importers will have to bear the responsibility for the profits or losses in transactions and join hands with foreign trade companies in fulfilling state plans.

What will the results of this measure be? The editorial says that this measure will link foreign trade companies directly to manufacturing units and will enable the manufacturing enterprises to directly participate in the competition in international markets. This will promote the integration of foreign trade with industrial and technological development and will prompt the manufacturers to enhance product quality, diversify their product lines, improve management, and raise economic efficiency. In particular, as the foreign trade agent can work together with its consignor or client to carry out negotiations, sign agreements, and conduct inspections when dealing with large and important import or export transactions, the advantages of all parties concerned can be brought into full play in achieving the best economic results. This will tie the economic interests of the foreign trade company closely to those of the relevant manufacturing enterprises and user units.

The editorial says that because foreign trade work involves a wide scope of economic activities and requires many proper and concrete policies, and especially because there is a great variety of export goods, it is not possible to adopt the agent system in the transactions of some goods. Therefore, on the premise of pursuing the agent system in most transactions, foreign trade companies should also be allowed to adopt other transaction forms in the light of their concrete conditions in order to enliven their business.

ECONOMIC ZONES TO ADOPT SPECIAL CREDIT POLICIES

OW251355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0041 GMT 25 Oct 84

[By reporter Chen Naijin]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- The national commercial credit conference, which ended in Beijing today, has decided that special credit policies shall be carried out in the special economic zones, Hainan Island, and areas of development in 14 coastal cities.

The major special policies include:

-- Relaxing the credit terms. An enterprise, regardless of the amount of its own capital, shall be eligible for credit so long as its project is in keeping with policy and profitable, and so long as its repayment is guaranteed.

-- All types of businesses and service run by the state, collectives or individuals, or financed by foreign businessmen or cosponsored by Chinese and foreign investors, as well as processing on order and compensatory trade operated by commercial or food departments, are eligible for credit.

-- Removing the barriers for credit to be used as circulating fund or fixed fund. Credit is available for circulating fund of a commercial enterprise, or its development project, or for building its groundwork for commodity production.

-- On an experimental basis, a bank may invest in guesthouses, restaurants the nation builds, and other tourist facilities jointly operated by several areas, or partially financed by foreign capital, in the aforementioned zones and areas.

The meeting emphasized that banks must help the relevant departments complete the projects in the special economic zones and the areas of development in 14 coastal cities as quickly as possible to keep up with their needs in opening to the outside world and developing their economy.

MINISTRIES START STRUCTURAL REFORM LEADING GROUP

OW250630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 24 Oct 84

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- To facilitate structural reform in China's building industry and in capital construction, nine ministries and commissions under the State Council jointly set up a national leading group for structural reform in the building industry and in capital construction on 24 October.

It has been reported that large-scale structural reform in the building industry and capital construction, which was started in the first half of this year, is progressing smoothly. The system of investment responsibility has been instituted in 50 of the 123 national key construction projects in the country. A system of public bidding has been started this year in some 1,600 projects covering more than 10 million square meters and has scored notable economic results. An average of more than 70 percent of construction enterprises in the country, including 90 percent of enterprises under the Construction Ministry, have signed contracts to fix the amount of wages for every 100 yuan's worth of finished work. Besides, some 1,000 survey and design units under the Construction Ministry have switched the source of their funds from state appropriation to design fees collected from their clients, thus becoming management-type enterprises.

The continuous progress in structural reform in the building industry and in capital construction has brought about remarkable economic results. According to preliminary estimates, the work volume completed by construction enterprises under the Construction Ministry in the first 3 quarters of this year increased by 21.6 percent over the same period last year, with a 13.5 percent increase in the areas of construction completed; labor productivity 13.5 percent over the same period last year; construction time of projects carried out under public bidding was, in general, shortened by 20 percent and the cost of construction lowered by about 8 percent, thus saving a large amount in building materials.

The national leading group for structural reform in the building industry and in capital construction was formed with personnel from the State Planning Commission, the Construction Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Labor and Personnel Ministry, and other departments. The group will coordinate and give guidance to reform in the building industry and in capital construction, study plans for reform, and formulate new measures in order to promote far-reaching trade reform.

NEW FORESTRY POLICY TO FOSTER PEASANT INITIATIVE

HK220817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let the Peasants Be Masters of Wooded and Hilly Lands"]

[Text] The CPC central leadership and the State Council recently issued a circular on rapidly changing the conditions of poor areas. The document includes some major readjustments of forestry policies, which relax some of the rigid control over the forestry management in these areas. This new step has given an impetus to the further economic development in our mountainous areas and has quickened the pace of the reform in forestry.

Poor areas are mostly mountainous and hilly areas, which are mostly wooded or are areas suited to afforestation. A successful forestry reform will have a great bearing on changing the economic conditions in these poor areas. In recent years, the measure of "fixing quotas in the three aspects" has achieved some effect in the steady development of forestry. However, quite a few problems in forestry development have not been properly solved. For example, how can peasants become masters of the wooded hills and have the right to handle the forest resources on their own so as to gain economic benefits? This remains a major question that we have not yet properly solved. Without solving this question, it is hard for the mountainous and hilly areas, especially the wooded areas, to quickly be free of poverty and become better off.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, agriculture in our country has regained its vigor and the situation in agriculture has become better and better. The fundamental experience of the agricultural reform is to relax policies so as to arouse the initiative of peasants on the principle of linking their responsibilities with their rights and benefits. This has also made the peasants real masters of their land.

The slow development of forestry production over a long period can not only be ascribed to such special factors as the long cycles of forestry production and the difficulties in restoring damaged forests, but should also be attributed to the residual influence of the "leftist" policies, which is the more important reason. The most concentrated demonstration of this problem is that peasants do not own their forests and cannot handle their forest products on their own, so they can gain little benefit from forestry production. In short, when handling forestry production, the peasants only have "responsibilities," but have few "rights" and no "benefits." In addition, there are many barriers and serious red tape in the distribution of forest products. This has also impaired the interests of peasants. Since they could not count on the resources on the mountains, how could they be enthusiastic about cultivating and protecting forests? In many mountainous and hilly areas, it is no wonder that "people remain poor in their houses, while trees are growing on the nearby mountains." Now the central "circular" has decided to further relax the forestry policies. The purpose is to ensure that peasants can really act as masters of their mountain forests and to encourage them to effectively afforest the waste mountains and to take good care of the trees.

As the relaxed agricultural policies have made peasants the master of their land and have prompted them to cherish their land more, the relaxed forestry policies will also ensure that peasants can really become masters of their collective mountain forests and will prompt them to take better care of their forest resources. The cases of damaging forests in some areas are not inevitable results of the relaxed forestry policies; on the contrary, these cases showed that people's confidence was weakened by the fact that our forestry policies were not flexible and stable enough. The destruction of forests has not only impaired the interests of the state, but has also disrupted the ecological and production environment on which the peasants rely for existence. We believe that as long as we strengthen education among the masses, strictly carry out relevant laws, and implement correct policies, the peasants who have become masters of their mountain forests will be able to correctly handle the relationship between their immediate and long-term interests. Huitong County in Hunan Province has acted in this way, and peasants there, who find that they can have rights and benefits in the handling of forestry, have quickly become highly enthusiastic about planting trees. A vigorous drive to afforest hills has swept across all villages and townships in the county. This instance is very convincing.

PEASANTS ENCOURAGED TO DO BUSINESS IN TOWN

OW220814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Peasants should be encouraged to engage in industry and commerce in towns, the State Council says in a circular carried in the local press today.

More and more peasants now have entered industry and commerce in towns, following the rapid growth of rural commodity production and exchange in the past few years, the circular says. The nearly 60,000 towns in China below the county level are centers for the exchange of goods and materials between town and country.

"Peasants starting industrial, commercial and service businesses in towns will help promote their development and make the urban and rural economies prosperous," the circular notes.

The State Council urges governments at all levels to give firm support to peasants who have special skills and are managerially competent to do business in towns. Township governments must protect peasants' legitimate economic operations, and no organizations or individuals will be allowed to infringe on their lawful rights and interests, the circular declares.

Peasants should transfer their contracted farmland to others before moving to towns to do business, the circular notes, but they should be allowed to return to their home villages permanently if they so desire.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES PETROCHEMICAL REFORMS

OW260244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- On 19 October, the State Council approved and transmitted the China Petrochemical Corporation's "program to reform further and improve economic results," and issued a circular calling on the people's governments at various levels and concerned departments to render support to the corporation's reforms.

The State Council's circular pointed out: The petrochemical industry provides an important source of revenue for the state. The Petrochemical Corporation proposed that in the next 6 years it would make fewer investments and strive for greater and faster production so as to quadruple its total industrial output value, taxes and profits by 1990, which will go a long way to accomplish the 12th CPC National Congress' grand tasks and objectives, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation. It is hoped that the Petrochemical Corporation will properly carry out reforms according to the program, further simplify administration, delegate power, expand decisionmaking power for grassroots enterprises, mobilize the initiative of the grassroots enterprises and the broad masses of workers and staff members, and explore ways to blaze a new trail in building an economic establishment with advanced technology, advanced management, quick access to information, and notable economic results.

The guiding ideology of the China Petrochemical Corporation's "program to reform further and improve economic results" is greater and faster production and improved economic results with a minimum of investment. To that end, it is essential to utilize existing resources and production foundations fully, properly carry out the technical transformation of old enterprises, strengthen management, tap potentials, and open new avenues of financial resources in order to achieve the highest output with the least investment, thereby contributing more to the country.

The main contents of the program are: beginning in 1985, and on the basis of implementing the second phase of substituting taxes for profit delivery, the petrochemical corporation will adopt the system of retaining profits after paying taxes and assuming responsibility for profits and losses. It will contract for fixed investments and output while the state grants corresponding decisionmaking power to the corporation in administration and management.

VICE MINISTER SEES BRISK WINTER-SPRING MARKET

OW250602 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] At the 3d quarter market information exchange meeting sponsored by State Council departments concerned on 19 October, (Yan Ying), vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said: The general trend of the market in the winter-spring period will be that the volume of retail sales and the people's power to purchase commodities will increase by larger margins than in the past several years. The peak period of the market in the winter-spring period will begin early and last long. Urban and rural markets will be brisk. All departments in all localities must make good preparations for the coming winter-spring market and continue to maintain and develop the excellent brisk and stable market.

(Yan Ying) said: From the 1st quarter through the 3d quarter this year, both industrial and agricultural production and the market situation were very good. We reaped bumper harvests of summer grain, oil-bearing crops and early rice. Autumn-harvested crops are doing well. Light industrial production increased by 12 percent. Purchases of industrial products by domestic trade departments increased by 12 percent. The volume of retail sales of commodities increased by 13.3 percent. China has continuously maintained the simultaneous growth of industrial production, the purchase and marketing of commodities, and created a situation in which production is advancing full steam ahead. Both purchasing and marketing are brisk and the market is booming and stable.

(Yan Ying) pointed out: Over the past few years, consumers' habits have started to change; the structure of consumption has also changed markedly. The masses' demand for high-grade and medium-range goods and durable goods has increased rapidly. Some rural consumers' demands have also gradually become urbanized.

Touching on how to make preparations for the coming winter-spring market, (Yan Ying) said: First, it is necessary to continue readjusting the structure of products and increase the production of high-quality and famous-brand products and products the market needs. It is also necessary actively to make arrangements to produce means of agricultural production, articles for use by minority nationalities and small commodities. Second, it is necessary to foster a new concept of consumption, actively develop the production of consumer goods, encourage and guide consumption, and gradually change the traditional concept of living frugally formed long ago, so as to promote production and increase consumption. Third, it is necessary to reform the commercial system well to further promote the circulation of commodities. Fourth, it is necessary to make efforts to improve administration and management to increase economic results.

GOOD CITRUS HARVEST IN SICHUAN, FUJIAN

OW251134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Sichuan and Fujian Provinces report good orange and tangerine harvests this year.

Sichuan expects a record 500,000 tons this year, 65,000 tons more than in 1983. Over the past six years, the province has increased the number of citrus trees by 50 percent and now has 150 million.

Fujian estimates orange and tangerine output will be 80,000 to 85,000 tons, 50 percent more than last year. The province has more than 33,000 hectares of citrus orchards.

SONG JIANG COMMENTS ON SCIENCE RESEARCH REFORM

OW201121 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Song Jiang, minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and director of General Office of the State Council leading group for scientific work, recently talked about structural reform of scientific research while making a fact-finding tour in Tianjin.

He said: A leading comrade of the central authorities recently pointed out that in structural reform of scientific research, it is first necessary to implement the payment contract system. Second, it is necessary to generously reward people who have made great contributions. We must resolutely implement this. We must make the scientific research units open their doors to the society, meet the needs of the national economy, and serve production. We must give the scientific research units more decisionmaking powers; we must reform the management of scientific research funds; and we must strive to implement within 2-3 years the payment contract system in 70-80 percent of the development-type scientific research institutes.

Touching on the question of rewards for scientific and technological personnel, Song Jian stressed that only by generously rewarding the big contributors will we be able to gradually bolster the morale of the backward ones.

Song Jian also pointed out that at present, the scientific research units must train a large number of people who are good at management as well as a large number of market experts and market personnel who are good at popularizing and applying scientific and technological achievements.

CEREMONY FOR BEIJING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CENTER

OW251044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- A ground breaking ceremony for the Beijing Science and Technology Center was held here this morning.

The center located at Muxidi in western Beijing will have a 25-storey main building with two four-storey wings. It will contain two auditoriums, four amphitheater lecture rooms, 35 large and small meeting rooms, three multifunction halls, dining rooms, recreation rooms and shops. There will also be 185 double bedrooms to accommodate visiting scientists.

The center will have the most modern equipment, including computer systems, digital programmed telephones and audio-visual and simultaneous interpretation facilities.

Attending the ceremony were Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu, member and alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee Secretariat, and Song Jian, minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, as well as leading members of the State Planning Commission, Beijing Municipality and the China Association for Science and Technology.

President Zhou Peiyuan of the China Association for Science and Technology and Vice-Mayor Zhang Baifa of Beijing spoke at the ceremony.

The project is being jointly built by the National and Beijing Associations for Science and Technology. It is scheduled to be completed in 1987.

ARTICLE EXPLORES VALUE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

HK240749 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by the Group for the Study of Behavioral Science under the China Society of Industrial Economics: "Understanding and Appraisal of Behavioral Science"]

[Text] How should China regard the contemporary Western behavioral science? How should we learn from this science while we "keep the initiative in our own hands" and find out whether there is anything at all worth learning? Should we, under socialist conditions, study behavioral science? Opinions vary when it comes to answering these kinds of questions. In simple terms, attitudes of "total acceptance" or "total rejection" are useless. We must adopt an analytical attitude and thoroughly research the nature and role of this branch of science, actively probing for the foundation of a behavioral science of a characteristically Chinese style.

The Basic Content of Behavioral Science

Behavioral science can be seen in a broad sense or a narrow sense. In the broad sense, behavioral science regards all research related to behavior, including research into animal behavior, as coming within its sphere. It regards psychology, sociology, and genetics as integral parts of behavioral science. Many people are unhappy with this excessively broad interpretation and have suggested "group behaviorology," this being the narrow sense of behavioral science. This mainly involves psychological and sociological analysis and interpretation of individual and mass behavior within the work environment. Its applications include information exchange, innovation, transformation, and styles of management, training, and evaluation. What it stresses is an attempt to create the ideal working environment in order to make it easier for individuals to make effective contributions toward achieving the goals of their company and also achieving their own goals. The behavioral science under discussion in this article possesses this narrow sense of behavioral science, which is directed toward enterprise management.

The basic contents of behavioral science are listed below:

1. Individual behavior. At the level of the individual all psychological factors which influence an individual's behavior are under consideration; that is, man's consciousness and understanding of his surroundings, people's methods of thinking, processes of reasoning, and man's motivation, character, attitudes, capacities, and values. All these are closely linked to such behavior in real life as interest, need, and goal attainment.
2. Mass behavior. This mainly involves research into the traits of mass behavior, the effect of the mass on the individual, the mutual effects of the individual and the group, human relations within the mass or group, and methods of information transmission.
3. Leadership behavior. In group behavioral science it is believed that leadership includes the entirety of the leader, those led, and the environment in which leadership occurs. In the past the qualities of leaders were stressed but over recent years research has tended to look much more at the evaluation of the qualities of leadership, at training, and at decisionmaking behavior.
4. Group development. Research into the tactics and principles of group changes, methods of measuring the strength and effectiveness of such changes, and goal management of such changes.

In addition, research into organizational behavior also includes the quality of working life, expansion and enrichment of work, the rational organization of man, machines, and the environment, investigations into methods of testing and evaluating all kinds of behavior, and the application of computers in management behavior.

The Duality of Behavioral Science.

As a component part of management science, behavioral science also has a dual nature in that it incorporates problems of the rational organization of the forces of production and at the same time also includes problems related to the relations of production and to the superstructure. When we consider the duality of behavioral science, we must recognize that, on the one hand, in capitalist society this methodology is essentially used for the benefit of the capitalist class in order that they may reap even greater profits. On the other hand it also incorporates many valuable and rich research results.

For example, in the West, many behavioral scientists are working on the quality of working life and are stressing that improving the worker's environment, encouraging workers to participate in management, improving study conditions and improving work design will all help to enrich the quality of people's work. In a capitalist system, although this kind of work can help the workers achieve good working and living conditions, the capitalist at the same time takes advantage of the work to reduce the feelings of dissatisfaction among the workers and thus prevent strikes and improve labor productivity, thereby gaining even greater profits.

Another example can be seen in the research into man's levels of need. Western capitalist psychologists stress that we must differentiate between different levels of need. High-level needs can encourage people to work harder for continuous periods than low-level needs. This view, they say, reflects a common law of mankind. But what are high-level needs? They are manifested differently in different societies. In capitalist society it is possible that far more people base their considerations on an individual or personal basis, whereas in a socialist society high-level needs are manifested as contributions to society and to the people. With the coming of the communist society, work will become the primary need of people, and hence it is meaningless to abstractly consider man's high-level needs in a context divorced from social development.

Within the realms of behavioral science, many different schools or factions exist, each with its own different views and beliefs, some of which are contradictory. Thus, it is very difficult for us to make an overall appraisal of the theoretical system of behavioral science and it is even less advisable to add sweeping class labels. We must analyze the subject by using Marxist concepts and critically absorb what is of use, thus making use of foreign things for China.

The Positive Significance of Behavioral Science

Research into behavioral science includes a great deal of knowledge and information which reflects some of the common laws of material production in society. The results of such research are determined by the objective laws of modern large-scale production and they can be put to use in both capitalist and socialist systems.

For example, conveyor-belt assembly production was the reflection of a characteristic of a specific stage of development of large-scale production. On the one hand it improved labor productivity and guaranteed the quality of products, but on the other it also produced working monotony and other problems such as incomplete development of the workers' capacities and abilities. Some researchers have pointed out that active control of the speed of the conveyor-belt, rational organization of work, and scientific organization of machine operations can reduce monotony and fatigue. This discovery is of universal significance and we should consider it in our organization of conveyor-belt production.

As the degree of automation in industry increases, a great deal of the operational work in assembly-line production is being taken over by the machinery, thus liberating workers from stressful conveyor-belt-type work. Thus behaviorable scientists have proposed that the relationship between men and machines in the conveyor-belt work sphere be altered so that the workers are placed in positions of surveillance, regulation, and inspection. These changes also require that the workers in these new job positions have even higher standards of training, a greater sense of responsibility, and emotional stability. Thus behavioral science places great emphasis on research into worker "morale," pointing out the various ways in which morale can be improved as well as the scientific procedures involved in the selection of cadres and training of workers. This suggests that different kinds of production groups and work groups should be used to confirm to the requirements of large-scale production.

As a result of developments in information and its transmission there have been corresponding changes in high-level management in enterprises. Traditional methods and experience can no longer be used in the evaluation and selection of leaders.

Research into high-level leadership policy has now become an important part of modern management science.

As the application of computers expands, the management and administration of production is entering the new era of information. In management science some new methods and theories have been developed on the basis of cybernetics, information theory, and systems theory and these include systems engineering, simulation research, operations methodology, prediction theories, cross-cultural management, and so on. Development of these new fields and research into behavioral science complement each other, because when one sets out to solve system problems, one must always take into consideration such factors as the people, machines, environment, and society involved within the system.

Behavioral science has amassed many years of experience and has developed some effective methods of gauging behavior.

For example, spot check theory, investigative method, measuring technology, coding of behavioral research data, methods of multiple statistical analysis, the establishment of a system of special software for social sciences have together provided useful weapons for management science. These fruits of research are well worth our studying and borrowing from so that we may reform enterprise management in China.

Establish a Behavioral Science With Chinese Characteristics

Today China is faced with the major task of reforming its economic system and a series of problems have emerged in real life which require research and solution by means of behavioral science. For example, how can we give expression to the enthusiasm of each individual worker and improve labor productivity? What are the most effective stimuli? How should material rewards be integrated with ideological education? How should the role of internal motivation be put into play so as to avoid stimuli becoming necessary for a healthy life? How, in terms of human relations, should official and unofficial groups be regarded and how should the mutual relations between the individual and the group and the mutual suitability of a group and an individual be adjusted and regulated? As far as research into leadership behavior is concerned, how should we evaluate, select, and train leaders at all levels, and what about policy procedures for high-level leaders and cross-cultural leadership? In group development we are faced with a series of problems related to the system reforms now under way, such as the development from a stratified structure to a network structure and how to ensure that the management of information systems conforms with the policy demands of those involved, how to get people to actively participate in reforms, recognition of the subsidiary effects of certain reform measures, and ways and methods of organizing the mass of workers to participate in reforms. What is particularly important, in view of our acceptance of the challenge of the new technological revolution, is how can we prepare ourselves ideologically and organizationally? This too is worthy of our research.

Marxism is the guiding ideology for the founding of a socialist science of management behavior with Chinese characteristics. The classic works of Marxism provide us with rich and concise explanations of production management and the development of man's psychology, work, and needs. The socialist system of public ownership of the means of production has laid the foundations for the establishment of a new form of interhuman relations. Since the founding of new China we have had many successful experiences in production management, personnel and labor management, and ideological and political work in enterprises and all of these experiences represent positive conditions for the construction of a behavioral science with Chinese characteristics.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the importance of good management has been recognized by everyone, while research into behavioral science has now become an important part of management reform work. As long as we continue under the guidance of Marxism and uphold the principle of "keeping the initiative in our own hands, fusing and refining, remaining unique in our style, and making rich use of the advantages of the masses" and as long as we develop our advantages and openmindedly study those things of others which might be use to us, then through practice we can develop our management science and follow a uniquely Chinese road to management modernization.

CULTURAL COURSE TO BE TAUGHT IN MILITARY SCHOOLS

OW191134 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] An all-Army meeting to study the teaching of a fundamental cultural course in military academies and schools was held at the Nanchang Infantry School on 16 October.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the PLA Art Academy and by representatives from scores of political, technical, and command schools under the Air Force and Navy as well as the Beijing, Shenyang, Nanjing, Guangzhou, and Urumqi Military Regions. The meeting was also attended by representatives from the PLA General Political Department and the Ministry of Culture.

To meet the needs of army-building, enrich cultural activities among commanders and fighters, and foster communist values among them, the PLA General Political Department decided to open a new course on grassroots cultural work beginning this fall for the political work teams of all PLA military academies and schools. The meeting will study how this course can be offered scientifically. Teaching demonstrations and visits to historical sites will be organized and experiences will be exchanged in order to ensure that the teaching of this new course will be conducted in a scientific and systematic way.

MILITARY COMMISSION INCREASES FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS

OW250745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The Central Military Commission will increase 650 million yuan (about 320 million U.S. dollars) as educational fund for military colleges and schools over the next five years, the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY reported today.

It says the money will be mainly used for developing and manufacturing simulated training apparatus, and obtaining educational facilities.

China now has more than 100 military technicians. The new investment, the paper says, is an important move toward the improvement of military education, the training of highly professional officers and the modernization of the Army.

EDUCATION MINISTRY RULES FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

OW252114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 22 Oct 84

[By reporter Yang Jianye]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- China plans to enrol over 32,000 postgraduate students for masters degrees and 4,000 students for doctorates. Students may apply 1-5 December 1984. Examinations will be held for a 3-day period 13-15 February 1985.

In order to encourage more people to take postgraduate courses and to improve the abilities of postgraduate students to meet the pressing tasks in developing the four modernizations program, the Ministry of Education, while summing up its past experience, has carried out reforms in the work of enrolling postgraduate students for 1985. The ministry recently issued a circular to the departments concerned and sent some documents on postgraduate student enrollment to its subordinate units. Here are the new regulations on enrolling postgraduate students pursuing masters degrees:

1. On an experimental basis key institutions of higher learning throughout the country may recommend some graduating students for entry into graduate schools without any test. Recommendations should be limited to members of the current graduating class in various key institutions of higher learning. The number of students to be recommended should not exceed 5 percent of the total number of graduating students.
2. Exam questions for students seeking to do postgraduate work in 1985 should test their basic knowledge, basic theories, and basic skills. The questions should also test their knowledge of the basic undergraduate courses essential to study for their advanced degrees.

It is necessary to have questions on a wide range of subjects and to appropriately expand testing of the major undergraduate courses.

3. Efforts must be made to set up a coordination center in each major district to help postgraduate students pursuing masters degrees.

The Ministry of Education regulations on enrolling postgraduate students pursuing masters degrees in 1985 pointed out: Those who apply to postgraduate schools must adhere to the four basic principles, display fine moral character, and strictly observe the law and discipline. They must be determined to study hard for the development of the socialist modernization program and must strive to scale the pinnacle of science and technology. They must be physically strong, members of the graduating class of various key institutions of higher learning, and under 35 years old (born after 1 September 1950).

In conclusion, the "regulations" said: The examination for reserve postgraduate students who will study abroad should be held in close connection with the exam for enrolling masters degree candidates at home. Key institutions of higher learning and various scientific and research institutes in the country should be entrusted with the task of recruiting reserve postgraduate students to study abroad through various examinations (including the Sino-U.S. examinations for postgraduate study in physics, biology and molecular biology, and chemistry). The examination for students to study abroad should be at the same level as that for the masters students at home. However, the foreign language requirements for those who will study abroad should be higher than for those who will study for their masters at home.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES NINGBO CITY PLANNING

OW240625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0853 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) — The State Council on 18 October gave a reply in writing to Ningbo City, regarding its "plan for going a step further in opening itself to the outside world and request for instructions," which was submitted to the State Council, through the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government.

The State Council reply says: Ningbo is a seaport city with a long history. The city has an industrial foundation, fairly abundant agricultural products, favorable harbor conditions, and many places of historic interest and scenic beauty. In going a step further in opening itself to the outside world, the city should make full use of such favorable conditions, the power delegated to it by the central authorities, and the preferential policy. It should do better in making use of foreign funds and importing advanced technology from abroad, in order to promote its economic development. At the same time, it should actively cooperate with the interior of the country, and link its economic development closely with that of its adjacent areas. In accordance with state principles and policies, the city should be vigorously engaged in economic and technical cooperation with other areas, and bring its role as a key city into full play, in order to promote economic development in the hinterland, and to build itself into a major industrial city and foreign trade port in east China.

Currently, and during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the city should give first priority to the technical transformation of existing enterprises and do this work effectively. It should raise its technical level, restructure its industry, and expand its production capability.

The reply gives approval to the establishment by Ningbo City of an economic and technological development zone in the Xiaogang area, east of a former urban district. In setting up the development zone, it is necessary to make adequate economic and technical assessments and proof, as well as specific planning, and systematically build the zone according to its needs and possibilities.

The reply calls for stepping up the building of basic facilities, the rebuilding, or expansion, of telecommunications, the opening of civil aviation, the improvement of harbor facilities, and the improvement of urban transportation and project providing water and electricity. In addition, efforts should also be made to build, or rebuild, guesthouses in order to improve the tourist service. It is essential to conscientiously carry out the reform of the economic system, to straighten up links in foreign trade, to raise work efficiency, and to increase enterprises' vigor in making use of foreign funds and importing advanced technology from abroad.

GUIZHOU HOSTS NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TV WORK

HK250714 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The national conference of television station directors sponsored by China's Central Television Bureau began in Guiyang yesterday. The purpose of this conference is to earnestly study the communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the CPC Central Committee's decisions on the reform of the economic system, to summarize and exchange experiences in publicizing the National Day celebrations and in relaying the program on the celebrations, to study the ideology guiding future broadcasting work, and to discuss the programs to be released on New Years Day and during the Spring Festival.

Those attending the conference included Luo Dong, former chief of the Editorial Office under the Ministry of Radio and Television; (Dai Linfeng), adviser to the Central Television Bureau; (Meng Qiji), former deputy director of the central Television Bureau; (Hong Minsheng), deputy director of Central Television; and the directors or deputy directors of the television stations of Xinjiang, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Hebei, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Shanxi, Sichuan, Henan, Jilin, Beijing, Anhui, Qinghai, Tianjin, Gansu, Hunan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Dalian, Baotou, Wuhan, Daqing, Yanbian, Qiqihar, Chongqing, and Xiamen.

Zhang Yuhuan, vice governor of Guizhou and member of the Standing Committee of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; (Xu Yongdu), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee; and (Yang Dezheng), director of the provincial Radio and Television Office, congratulated the conference and delivered speeches.

Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan said: Television has its strong points. It is an audio-visual medium. It is a powerful and modern means by which we encourage and teach the masses to build the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

He then briefed those attending on the state of Guizhou's broadcasting and television work and hoped that the Guizhou Television Station will learn from the advanced experiences of other provinces and cities and make the province's television work a success.

Hong Mengsun, deputy director of the Central Television Bureau, delivered a speech entitled "Meticulously Do a Good Job of Producing Television Programs." In his speech he stated: As the situation develops, the people demand more and more from television. The problem of meticulously doing a good job of producing television programs has become an urgent social problem. Television workers should have a profound understanding of this problem and solve it as soon as possible. By summing up experiences, we should build up our confidence, earnestly study the characteristics of television, give full play to the role of television, and produce television programs with Chinese characteristics.

DALAI LAMA REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE IN BEIJING

OW260056 Beijing International Service in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Three representatives of the Dalai Lama have arrived in Beijing for a visit. (Li Guoxiang), spokesman for the Nationalities Affairs Commission said that the three arrived on Sunday. The Dalai Lama, a chief religious leader in Tibet, went to India in 1959 when Tibet launched a democratic reform.

NIE RONGZHEN SERIES REEXAMINES LIN BIAO

OW260520 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 84 p 3

[First in a series of articles by Nie Rongzhen: "Several Questions Concerning Lin Biao"]

[Text] On 13 September 1971 the "13 September Incident," which shocked the whole world, occurred in our country. Lin Biao, after his conspiratorial attempt to assassinate Comrade Mao Zedong in order to usurp the supreme party and state power failed, died betraying his country when an airplane he was piloting crashed in a desert in Ondorhaan.

Many comrades who knew the truth of the incident wonder how a person like Lin Biao, who "constantly professed loyalty and studied the 'quotations'", and who had joined the revolutionary ranks during the great revolution, could take such an evil road. This question is worth pondering.

The development of a thing always proceeds along a course from quantitative change to qualitative change. To grasp Lin Biao's true nature, it is necessary to understand him in light of his past. A correct conclusion on Lin Biao can be drawn only when his real countenances in history are revealed.

However, almost all young and middle-aged people at that time did not know the truth of Lin Biao's history, nor did most veteran comrades who had participated in the Red Army. In view of this, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and other central leading comrades held a forum beginning 26 September. More than 10 veteran comrades successively attended the forum, including Li Fuchun (who presided over the forum), Chen Yi, Xu Xiangqian, Deng Yingchao, Cai Chang, Wang Zhen, Zhang Dingcheng, Zhang Yunyi, Deng Zihui, and Zeng Shan. The forum, which lasted more than 20 days, systemically raised all kinds of questions about Lin Biao's history and analyzed the evil nature of his character. Because I worked with Lin Biao more than once, I too spoke at the forum several times. A positive effect of the forum of veteran comrades was to help people clearly understand the nature of Lin Biao's character.

I first met Lin Biao at the Whampoa Military Academy during the period of the great revolution. At that time he was a student in the fourth class. As he was merely mediocre academically and not very active politically, I did not have too much contact with him and therefore gained little impression about him. Shortly after he joined Ye Ting's independent regiment, Lin Biao participated in the Nanchang Uprising. Later he followed the insurrection army led by Comrades Zhu De and Chen Yi to Jinggangshan and successively held the posts of company commander, battalion commander, regiment commander, and even Fourth Red Army commander.

According to old Comrades Zhu De, Chen Yi, Xiao Ke, Zeng Shan, and Deng Zihui, Lin Biao made many serious errors during that period. He acted arbitrarily, elbowed out political work cadres of the same level, looked down upon the battalion commander when he was a company commander, and opposed the regiment commander when he was a battalion commander. After the Nanchang Uprising failed and the insurrectionary Army fought from one place to another and arrived at Dayu in southern Hunan, he wavered between staying on and leaving the Army. He had to return to the Army simply because he could not find the way.

When the central revolutionary base had difficulties, he repeatedly requested leave from the main force to fight as a guerrilla. He even asked the question: "How long can the red flag be carried on?" Comrade Mao Zedong's article "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire" written in January 1930 was a letter of reply to Lin Biao to repudiate his pessimism and vacillation. In battle, Lin Biao frequently ignored the general situation, disobeyed orders, acted presumptuously, and showed no concern for other people's safety. Comrade He Tingying, the regiment's party representative when Lin Biao was the regiment commander, died after he was wounded in battle and abandoned by Lin Biao.

During the war year, I worked with Lin Biao on three occasions: the first time for 4 years during the Red Army period, the second time for only about 2 months in the early stage of the war of resistance against Japan, and the third time also for 2 months during the Beijing-Tianjin battle.

Although the time I worked with Lin Biao was altogether less than 5 years, it ran through the three historical stages of the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan, and the liberation war. Rigorous trials in the struggles enabled me to have a preliminary understanding of Lin Biao as a person.

It took me some time to understand Lin Biao. At the beginning of the contacts, I felt he was relatively young and inexperienced. But, not long after, I discovered that he was strongly influenced by individualism. Dismissing the Red Army's victory as a result of the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong's strategy and tactics and the bloody sacrifices made by the large number of Red Army commanders and fighters, he often exaggerated his role and credited all honors to himself. When I first joined the First Army Corps, I spotted a small notebook in his pocket, on which he recorded the numbers of enemy killed and weapons confiscated in each battle. At one time, I saw him asking a comrade of the department in charge of confidential materials about the number of enemy killed during the third campaign against the "encirclement" [by the Kuomintang] and he took down the number in his notebook. His complacent expression gave me a very bad impression of him.

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HK240842 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 84 p 7

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[Text] "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure (adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on 20 October 1984)"

Editorial: "Communist Party Members Must Stand in the Forefront of Reform"

Article by Yuan Mu: "Programs for the Reform of China's Economic Structure -- Studying the 'Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure'"

Commentator's article: "A Sure Guarantee for the Long-Term Stability and Prosperity of Hong Kong"

Article by Li Chengrui and Zhang Zhongji: "New Changes in the Livelihood of the Chinese People"

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READING MATERIAL ON POLITICAL THEORY INCREASING

OW260811 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Interview with Bian Chunguang, director of the Publishing Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, by station reporter (Zhang Xin); date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Zhang Xin]: Director Bian, how are you? In recent years, the publication of popular reading material on political theory has undergone a tremendous change. A lot of work has been done to meet the needs of the large number of readers, and raise the people's understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory. Could you explain this aspect?

[Bian Chunguang] Certainly. In the past, very little popular reading material on political theory was published. Under the instruction and with the support of the central leading comrades, since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have paid special attention to the editing, publishing, and distribution of popular reading material on political theory.

According to incomplete statistics, by the end of September 1983, a total of 1,100 books had been published, with 160 million copies distributed. The number of publications has increased by a fairly big margin this year.

[Zhang Xin]: What is the reason for the rapid growth in so short a period?

[Bian Chunguang]: The achievements in this aspect are inseparable from the central leading comrades' personal attention. Since 1979, comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang have, time and again, given instructions on the need to strengthen the editing and publishing of popular reading material on political theory. At the same time, they have emphasized that it is necessary to commend, and encourage, writers of good quality works. Comrade Hu Yaobang assigned four topics in this respect. Several meetings of publishing bureaus and publishing houses concerned from provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have been held since 1979 to study how to improve the work in this field, formulate editing plans, and commend outstanding popular reading material on political theory. In July 1983, 49 books were chosen as outstanding popular reading material on national political theory from 1979 to 1983.

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW251209 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened today in Nanjing. Chu Jiang, chairman of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting first studied and discussed the communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the CPC Central Committee Decision on Economic Structural Reform.

All the participants pledged to resolutely support, seriously study, and master and guidelines of the document; to carry out thorough investigation and study, with economic reform as the central task based on our province's actual situation; to do an even better job in local economic legislation work; to strengthen democratic and legal system construction; and to promote and ensure the smooth fulfillment of the economic structural reform.

Beginning tomorrow, the meeting will examine a draft regulation of Jiangsu Province on protecting the legal rights of women and children, draft measures of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on strengthening contacts with deputies of the provincial People's Congress, a draft regulation of Nanjing City on environmental and pollution control, and a draft regulation on controlling smoke and dust emitted from furnaces and kilns in Nanjing City. The meeting will also hear and examine a report on the results of implementing the PRC Economic Contract Law over the past 2 years, a report on the preparations made for the implementation of the Law of the PRC of Preventing and Controlling Water Pollution, and a report on the situation of structural reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives.

Attending the meeting were He Binghao, Liu Shuxun, Zhong Guochu, Wang Bingshi, and Hong Peiling, vice chairmen of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG AT MUSHROOM SAMPLING MEETING

OW251337 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpts] At 2100 on the evening of 15 October, a Changshan mushroom sampling meeting was held at the Zhejiang Hall of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Present at the sampling meeting were Yan Jici, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; and Wang Guangmei, Yu Ruomu, Wang Yang, Ai Qing, Dong Shouping, and other notable figures.

Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Wu Minda, Yuan Fanglie, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, and other Zhejiang provincial party and government leading comrades in Beijing also attended the sampling meeting.

SICHUAN MILITARY REGION DISCUSSES 3D PLENUM

HK241507 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] On 20 October, the communique and the two important decisions of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee were made known and broadcast. Subsequently, the provincial Military Region's party committees at and above divisional level held forums to discuss them. They emphatically discussed the great significance of this session and enthusiastically told one another their feelings. On the basis of the history of the country since its founding, they suggested: The protracted presence of fossilized patterns in the economic system has prevented the socialist productive forces from further developing. Consequently, we have been unable to bring the superiority of our country's socialist system into full play. The plenary session decided to reform the economic system, discard the fossilized patterns, and establish a new system that would facilitate economic development. The decision is of vital importance to the future and fate of socialism. One can say that it has been the most important change since the socialist system, which is itself a radical change, was put into effect, and that it is a profound and comprehensive revolution.

They also analyzed the connection between the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and suggested that both sessions are important milestones, and will add a new chapter to Chinese history.

Leading comrades at various levels suggested: Since the reform is a revolution, obstructions and difficulties are inevitable. However, if all party members are united as one, all difficulties can be surmounted.

The question of the role of the Army in the reform was one most frequently discussed at an early stage of our study. They suggested: The reform is the business of the localities. It is necessary to earnestly organize the cadres and fighters to study the central authorities' decisions, to support them, to take part in the comprehensive reform, and to strive to make the reform of the Army a success.

The comrades from Daxian and Ganzi military sub-areas and Dukou City People's Armed Forces Department said: Our principal duty is to run the militias. In the course of reform, it is necessary to motivate the militamen to take the lead in making the contract systems a success and to be promoters of reforms.

Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial Military Region's party committee said: This year, in reforming the building of reserve forces, the provincial Military Region has paid close attention to Guanghan County's experience in motivating the militia to contribute to the four modernizations and in building militia in the light of the needs of the four modernizations, widely popularized the experience, improved Army-government and Army-people relations, adapted its guiding ideology to the situation, and flexibly run the militias. However, it has only taken the first step. We should not be satisfied with it. Our present problem is how to motivate the militamen in the cities to carry out reforms and how to build militias in the light of the needs of the four modernizations. We have just begun probing into this problem. The party committee intend to set an example of the reform of the work of building militias in the cities by applying Guanghan County's experience, to organize forces at an early stage of party rectification in order to conduct in-depth investigations, and to study the experience of the localities in carrying out reforms. In this way, they can more satisfactorily subordinate militia work to the party's general task and general goal and make the former serve the latter better.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG MEETS GANSU INVESTIGATION GROUP

HK240361 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] After conducting on-the-spot investigations in Lhasa, Xigaze, and Nyingchi, the Gannan Zang autonomous prefectural economic and cultural investigation group of Gansu Province left Lhasa and returned to Gannan Autonomous Prefecture on 22 October.

During their investigations in our region, they were warmly received by leading comrades, including Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Duojiecaidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government; Yanling Duojie, secretary of the regional CPC Committee; and Duoji Cairang, vice chairman of the regional People's Government. They met with the warm support and lavish hospitality of the regional Nationality Affairs Committee, Lhasa City, Xigaze Prefectural Commissioner's Office, and Hyingchi County.

They visited some 20 units, including factories, hospitals, schools, and rural areas; listened to the situation introduced by departments, such as the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC Committee, the General Office of the regional People's Government, the Economic Cooperation Office, the Hydroelectric Power Department, the Education Department, the Public Health Department, the Handicraft Industry Management Bureau, and the Religious Affairs Bureau. They held forums with relevant economic departments so as to maintain ties between Gannan Autonomous Prefecture and our region. They held negotiations on economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation.

The comrades of the Gannan autonomous prefectural economic and cultural investigation group declared: We will make even greater contributions toward the strengthening of the unity of nationalities, making the places of the Tibetan nationality prosperous, helping supply each other's needs, exchanging experiences, and opening up a new advance path.

HEILONGJIANG NOTES RECTIFICATION, CORRECTION WORK

SK260221 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The provincial-level organs have scored important achievements in the rectification and correction work by adhering to high standards for party rectification. Recently, the Party Rectification Guidance Commission of the provincial CPC Committee has summed up the party rectification work done by the provincial-level organs, and the following four experiences have been initially summarized:

1. We should eliminate the leftist influence in a systematic manner, further straighten out the professional ideology, and unite the thoughts of party members with the economic reform.
2. We should conscientiously correct some party-member cadres' practice of abusing their powers to serve their own interests, and check severely bureaucratic work styles.
3. We should regard the serious investigation and handling of the major cases revealed in the course of party rectification as the breakthrough for promoting and deepening the rectification and correction work.
4. We should combine the rectification and correction work of the provincial-level organs with the work of making corrections before party organizations conduct rectification at all levels on all fronts through the methods of letting party organizations at higher levels supervise their subordinate organizations, combining the party organizations at higher levels with their subordinate organizations, and letting party organizations at higher and lower levels help each other to advance.

GANSU CADRE ADDRESSES COMMUNICATIONS REFORM

HK250625 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] At the Communications Department's on-the-spot meeting on reform, convened this morning by the reform leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee, a leading person of the provincial government strongly urged the leading people at all levels not to be afraid of the reform, to carry out investigation and study, and to be brave in doing what they believe to be appropriate.

The leading comrade of the provincial government appreciated the achievements made by the communications departments throughout the province in vigorously enforcing the economic responsibility system and in carrying out reform in the fields of personnel management, salaries, planning, and financial control in the previous period. He said: The reform in communications must follow the principle of separating government work from enterprise management, streamlining administration and delegating power to the lower levels, and allowing numbers of firms to engage in the same trade under the administration of their respective responsible departments. It is necessary to uphold the spirit of relaxing restrictions and enlivening the economy. It is necessary to remove the barriers between different areas and to promote coordinated transportation services. Funds can be raised through multiple channels at different levels to finance road- and bridge-building projects. Communications services and road maintenance can be operated by local people with subsidies granted by the state.

The leading comrade of the provincial government pointed out: It is necessary to boldly adopt all reformative methods and measures in the interests of the development of our cause, technological progress, and improvement of economic results. It is absolutely wrong to feel indifferent to every reformative project and to let all shortcomings and malpractices remain. All economic departments and units must shift from the managerial type to the development type and vigorously emulate their advanced counterparts at home and abroad. Only by so doing can they catch up with others in competition and thus make their due contributions to the revitalization of our province's economy.

URUMQI MILITARY REGION HANDLES EXAM FRAUD CASE

OW251818 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the Urumqi Military Region CPC Committee recently seriously handled the grave errors committed by admissions office personnel. The personnel had secretly doctored grade records and had given out examination questions. The party committee has also circulated a notice among all units calling on them to be forewarned and to adopt measures to conscientiously and completely ban unhealthy trends in admissions and other work.

In doing this year's admissions work, Wu Yun, a staff member of the admissions office of the Urumqi Military Region, doctored the examination papers of six examinees with whom he was acquainted. Li Xingyang, a second staff member of the admissions office and an examinee this year, also doctored his own examination paper and those of three examinees of his unit. Wang Tianhing, a third staff member of the admissions office and an examinee this year, also doctored his own examination paper for a higher grade. Pan Juchen, former director of the Political Department of the Military Region General Hospital, went to Lanzhou to supervise the printing of examination questions and upon returning home, revealed to his son the subject of the composition as well as some of examination questions on politics, history, and geography. He also revealed some examination questions to two other examinees.

On 24 July, while registering the grades from examination papers, the Military Region Admissions Office discovered some examinees' grades had been altered. The Military Region CPC Committee immediately instructed departments concerned to investigate the case. By the end of September, an investigation group composed of the Discipline Inspection Committee, the Court, the Procuratorate, and the Department of Cadres had discovered how the whole case had developed.

The following decisions have been made: Pan Juchen should be placed on probation within the party for a year; Wu Yun should be given serious inner-party warning and transferred from his present work post; Li Xingyang should be given serious inner-party warning and disqualified for admissions; Wang Tianying should be given inner-party warning and disqualified for admissions; other personnel involved should be dealt with in accordance with their various errors.

XINJIANG ELECTS KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

OW250959 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Urumqi, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- The First Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang concluded in Urumqi today after 6 days in session. The congress elected 15 members and 5 alternate members of the First Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang. Han Youwen [7281 2589 2429] was elected chairman of the committee.

Peng Qingyuan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, attended the congress. Qi Guo and Li Jiayu, secretaries of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, as well as responsible persons of people's organizations and democratic parties of the autonomous region, came to the congress to extend greetings.

'CHINESE CONFEDERATION' PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

Taipei Commentary

OW210338 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Commentary: "Allow No More Illusions About the Enemy"]

[Text] Dear listeners, at the sacred meeting hall of the Legislative Yuan on 19 October, some people seized on the opportunity of a general interpellation and went so far as to make the unconstitutional suggestion of changing the state system to compromise and make peace with the seditious gang of the Chinese Communist bandits. This is tantamount to openly violating the Constitution in an attempt to sell out the freedom and happiness of all countrymen. This platitude is absurd and vicious. No wonder Premier Yu, in reply to the interpellation, immediately and solemnly said that this illusion runs counter to the state interests and is absolutely unacceptable.

On 19 October, when interpellating the government policy, Legislator Fei Hsi-ping suggested that a great confederation of China be formed with the bogus Chinese Communist regime across the strait. This surprised and caused indignation to most legislators at the meeting. There and then Premier Yu said with full righteousness that he could hardly go along with this suggestion. Premier Yu also emphatically said that all Chinese with a conscience, courage and uprightness will never agree to it because any suggestion that runs counter to the existing state system is unconstitutional, and all Chinese should defend the dignity of the Constitution of the Republic of China. Premier Yu also pointed out: If we lacked the willpower and tried to seek monetary peace in dealing with the enemy, the Chinese Communists would take advantage of us and would bring untold miseries to our posterity.

It is our view that today when the supreme state policy of opposing communism to achieve national recovery is bringing outstanding results in construction on the base of national rejuvenation, when the whole people are fully enjoying democracy, freedom, peace, and happy lives, and when the movement of unifying China under the Three Principles of the People is forging ahead successfully, thereby encouraging the people on the Chinese mainland as well as the Chinese Communist military officers and cadres to constantly rush toward the free motherland, the prospects for our country are getting brighter. Still some people are bent on seeking momentary peace and basely beg the enemy to establish the illusive confederation. This is shocking indeed. Every Chinese should strictly distinguish between the good and the evil and make a clean break with the lawbreakers.

Next, on the surface, the suggestion of forming a great confederation of China with the seditious Chinese Communist organization across the strait seems to be absurd and childish thinking. However, behind this evil argument is some political purpose to be achieved. We maintain that the extremely few people who hold this view harbor the following intentions: 1) Using sophistry and, under the pretext of making suggestions for national unification, trying to create an erroneous idea of damaging the Constitution and changing the state system so as to confuse the people regarding our national purpose and to facilitate the subversion of the government; 2) responding to the Chinese Communist united front clamor for the so-called Hong Kong model and "one country, two systems," seizing on the opportunity to add fuel to the fire, and vainly attempting to establish links with the Taiwan independence elements abroad. This is downright betrayal to the enemy and openly paves the way for the communist bandit united front and peace talk ploy. But they have underestimated the consensus of all Chinese people to persistently oppose communism to achieve national recovery as well as their determination to love the country and never to contact the enemy.

This has been fully demonstrated by the fact that they have been subject to overwhelming criticism by public opinion throughout the nation since they dished out their fallacy of "self-determination."

In his reply to the interpellation yesterday, Premier Yu definitely pointed out: We are holding the national destiny in our hands. In history nobody ever survived who asked for mercy from the enemy or ever lived in peace by begging for peace from the enemy. This is an irrefutable statement and reflects the common conviction and stand of all Chinese. Those who attempt to go against the whole people's will and fawn on the enemy to damage our country will be held in contempt and discarded by all patriotic countrymen. They will never have a chance to realize their sinister designs.

LIEN HO PAO Editorial

OW251445 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 20 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "'Confederation of Great China,' a Fantasy and Dangerous Mentality"]

[Text] At yesterday's interpellation session, Fei Hsi-ping, member of the Legislative Yuan, put forward his so-called proposition for "forming a 'confederation of Great China' [ta chung kuo pang lien 1129 0022 0948 6721 5114] by both sides of the Taiwan Strait." He professed that he had put forward this "concrete and practicable plan" with a view to reunifying China under the Three Principles of the People. This is a shocking, inconceivable fantasy and a reflection of a dangerous mentality which we must solemnly refute.

We do not suspect Legislator Fei's motives in presenting this proposition, but we must point out that it is an inconceivable fantasy. It is known to all Chinese at home and abroad that the Chinese Communist policy toward Taiwan is based on the concept of "reunification" which regards the CPC as the dominant factor and Taiwan as the secondary one, or the Chinese Communist regime as the central authorities and Taiwan as the local authorities. No matter which means -- peace talks or force -- are used to attain the reunification, the Chinese Communists will never allow the Republic of China to be their equal partner in the "confederation," nor have they ever so indicated. Take the "Hong Kong pattern" and the concept of "one country, two systems" for example. The Chinese Communists regard the "system" other than their proletarian dictatorship only as an appendage or "region" under their control. This is by no means what Legislator Fei called a "confederation in which there will be no supreme organ over its member states and each of its member states will have its own independent foreign and domestic politics and national defense." Legislator Fei's proposition, a fantasy of his own, is not only naive but reflects his lack of understanding of the Chinese Communist nature and policy. The Chinese Communists have firmly stated that they will never permit the existence of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." How then could Legislator Fei imagine that the Chinese Communist regime would form a "confederation" with the Republic of China?

Legislator Fei advocated "solving the question of China's reunification by holding a plebiscite" under a "confederate treaty." This also is wishful thinking. Would the Chinese Communists allow compatriots on the mainland to vote freely? If so, they would be voted out of power; if not, how could the 1 billion compatriots under communist control vote for the Republic of China which advocates the reunification of China under the Three Principles of the People? Such being the case, how could the "confederation of Great China" be formed?

Legislator Fei also said that forming a "confederation" with the Chinese Communists would make it possible for the Republic of China to "extricate itself from its difficult diplomatic position," to "re-enter the United Nations," and to "free itself from the Chinese Communist threat." This is idiotic nonsense. All foreign countries recognizing the Chinese Communist regime have "acknowledged" at least that Taiwan is a province (or part) of China, as they refer to the Chinese Communist regime. Could Legislator Fei expect that those foreign countries would recognize the Republic of China as a member state of the "confederation," regardless of whether or not the Chinese Communists would be willing to form the "confederation" with us? Would the United Nations allow the component states of the "confederation" to join it as a member states? If the Republic of China became a member state of the "confederation," the Chinese Communists would station their troops in Taiwan as they will do in Hong Kong. Is that what Legislator Fei envisaged in "freeing ourselves from the Chinese Communist threat"?

Legislator Fei's fantasy is beneath the contempt of the discerning indeed, but his mentality is very dangerous. His advocacy of forming a "confederation" with the Chinese Communists basically means renouncing our anticommunist policy and recognizing the Chinese Communist as the principal partner of the "confederation"; namely, accepting communism and proletarian dictatorship. How dangerous such a mentality is!

Legislator Fei's proposition goes against the common aspirations of the 18 million compatriots on the bastion of Taiwan for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and will subject their freedom, democracy, and well-being to the control and threat of the Chinese Communists. This can never be what Legislator Fei called "ensuring the building of a secure, peaceful, and happy country for our posterity." On the contrary, it will land our posterity in a hell beyond redemption. Even if Legislator Fei's proposition were not designed to boost the Chinese Communist arrogance, it might complicate the consequences of the Chinese Communists' threat through their united front tactics. How dangerous such a mentality is!

We have said that we do not suspect Legislator Fei's motives, but his fantasy and mentality which "originate from his mind and are harmful" may cause grave consequences. While refuting his fallacy, we also hope that Legislator Fei will wake up to reality.

CHINA POST Editorial

OW250953 Taipei CHINA POST in English 22 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Dangerous Fantasy"]

[Text] A legislator recently proposed that the two sides of the Taiwan Strait form a "Chinese Confederation" which he said would be a practical way to reunify China. As Premier Yu Kuo-hwa rightly pointed out in his reply, the proposal was a mere fantasy which could never come true.

In the Legislative Yuan meeting last Friday, a legislator proposed that a confederation be formed under which both the mainland and Taiwan are able to maintain their own defense and diplomatic policies.

The legislator went on to say that after forming a confederation with Peking, the ROC could break its diplomatic predicament, be readmitted to the United Nations, and shun the threat from the Communists.

He also said that the government's policy of reunifying China under the Three Principles of the People was a mere "empty slogan." The best way to reunify China, he said, is to hold a plebiscite to decide China's future after a confederacy is formed.

Premier Yu promptly rejected the legislator's proposal. The premier observed that the legislator's idea contradicts the Republic of China Constitution, which says that the ROC, founded according to the Three Principles of the People, shall be a democratic republic of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Thus, to give up the policy of reunifying China under the Three Principles of the People and negotiate with the Communists would be a deviation from the Constitution.

Beyond that, as Premier Yu declared, all Communist regimes are totalitarian in nature. They could not possibly tolerate the existence of another government in the country which practices democracy and the free enterprise system. Any attempt to negotiate with the Communists for the formation of a confederation is like building castles in the air.

In recent years, the Chinese Communist regime in Peking has been carrying out a series of activities aimed at luring the Republic of China into coming to terms with this regime. The motive behind the Communist maneuvers is in fact to seize Taiwan through a peace offensive.

Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese Communist leaders are aware that Peking, under the present circumstances, cannot launch a military attack against Taiwan because of the ROC's strong armed forces and, more importantly, the admiration of people on the mainland for the success of the ROC on Taiwan. If Peking should attack Taiwan now, people on the mainland would inevitably rise up to overthrow the Peking regime.

The crafty Communists, therefore, have set up a trap for the ROC by making peace overtures toward it. One of the purposes of the communists is to make the ROC act as if it were a local government under Peking's rule. Another purpose is to create the impression, if the ROC refuses to negotiate, that the ROC is stubborn and unreasonable.

A third purpose is to convince foreign countries, especially the ROC's friends and allies, that Peking is peace-loving and that there is no tension in the Taiwan Strait in the hope that they will stop aiding the ROC in building up its defense system. A fourth purpose is to undermine the anti-Communist will of the Chinese in the free world.

The plot is well weaved, except that the ROC Government, all too familiar with Communist strategies, will not take the bait. It would indeed be self-destruction for the ROC if it ever should open negotiations with the Communists.

The implementation of the Three Principles of the People by the ROC Government on Taiwan has resulted in affluence and prosperity here never known before in Chinese history. This is in sharp contrast to the widespread poverty on the mainland. As long as the gap continues to widen, the anti-Communist movement on the mainland will keep gathering momentum and finally topple the Communist dictatorship and usher in freedom and prosperity throughout China.

JIANG YIWEI'S VIEW OF THIRD PLENARY SESSION

HK230939 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 Oct 84 p 2

[Special interview by TA KUNG PAO reporter Hou Donghai: "Economic Expert's View of the Third Plenary Session -- Interview with Jiang Yiwei in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct -- The decision on reforming the economic system made at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee marks a certain stage that readjustment in China's economy in various fields has basically reached, the relatively smooth development of the whole economy, and the start of a new stage centering on reform with the cities as the focus.

What then is the spirit of the focus of this reform? What is its essence? Is it, as people say, that major capitalist changes have appeared in China's economic policy with a capitalist road now being followed? With reference to these questions, this reporter visited Jiang Yiwei, a research worker of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and director of the Industrial and Economic Research Institute.

The Fundamental Problem Lies in Enlivening Enterprises

Jiang Yiwei said that the current overall reform focuses on the city. The focus of the urban reform calls for enlivening enterprises and consolidating their vitality. This also represents a final conclusion drawn from the past few years of experience. By enlivening the economy, we basically mean enlivening enterprises. All other policies turn on the matter of enlivening enterprises. Reform of planning, financial management, materials handling, commerce, labor wages, pricing, credit, and so forth all end up with enlivening enterprises as a starting point and as an end. This represents the spirit of what is most central to the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. It is clear that an enterprise must become a relatively independent commodity producer or operator capable of running its own affairs and operating on its own account, and also a living cell with capacity for self development and self transformation. This is the core of the whole reform. We also got involved with the matter of enlarging the decisionmaking power of enterprises in the past. But it was unlike now when we make things so clear about the nature and position of an enterprise.

An Enterprise Should Be a "Living Cell"

As early as in 1980, in his article "The Idea of an Enterprise As an Independent Unit," Jiang Yiwei presented the idea that an enterprise should be a "living cell." At that time this gave rise to debate in theoretical circles. He said graphically that an enterprise should not be considered a brick or tile of the socialist edifice and should instead be thought of as a dynamic living cell of the organism, the socialist economic organism.

Jiang Yiwei said that theoretically, we now admit that the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy. Therefore, an enterprise becomes an independent commodity producer or commodity operator under the unified leadership of the state, and is given more decisionmaking power.

He said that all other reforms should be studied with this in mind. Take the planning system for example. If it is still dominated by what is mandatory, then there is not much room left for the exercise of autonomy. Therefore, we must narrow the scope for mandatory plans and enlarge that for guiding plans. Some production items only rely on spontaneous market forces as a regulating factor and are not included in plans. Any guiding plan formulated also serves only as a reference for an enterprise and has no restraining effect. All this is calculated to enliven enterprises.

Also, take the pricing system as an example. Some products that have an important bearing on national planning and the people's livelihood will still be priced by the state. But the pricing of quite a large number of products can be left to the decisions of enterprises themselves. Meanwhile, for certain products, a given margin of fluctuation is allowed. Thus, enterprises can have still greater power to run operations on their own.

Wage Level Determined by Good or Bad Operating Results

With enterprises given quite a large degree of independence, how will the state control them? Of course, the work of the state organs must also be appropriately reformed. The methods of control call for separation of government control from enterprise management in regard to authority and functions. The state can only take care of certain major principles. But concrete operations and everyday production matters are left to the enterprises themselves. Factory or company managers of state enterprises can be appointed by the state or elected by the relevant enterprises, subject to approval by the state. The state also hands down plans to the enterprises, but keeps its hand off other affairs. The enterprises pay taxes according to given tax rates and tax rules. Profits after taxes are their own. The total enterprise wage payout in the future will no longer be fixed by the state but will instead fluctuate with good or bad operating results. Distribution within an enterprise, how its wage scales are fixed, and how bonuses are assessed are left to its own discretion. All that the state is concerned with is the sum total, which is also a fluctuating sum. Thus, well managed enterprises will get rich and poorly managed ones will close down, suspend operations, integrate, switch over to other lines, or move, subject to rearrangement by the state.

Not a Case of Promoting Capitalism

Now a very big problem is whether or not this policy means following the capitalist road. Jiang Yiwei said very positively that this is not following the capitalist road. He said that it is like the time when we first introduced the rural policy of fixing farm output quotas for each household. Everyone showed much doubt about that policy. It was feared that it might lapse into the practice of operating on one's own, or individual farming; this would disrupt the system of collective ownership. Now facts have shown that the rural reform is still a matter of collective ownership; but peasant households are committed to running operations. The system of ownership is separated from the system of operation. Ownership is separated from economic power. Peasants' land is still collectively owned. Some public welfare funds and the like are also provided for the collective. But operations are run on a peasant household basis. Now the same is true of urban reform. Ownership will be separated from the power of operation. Ownership of all-people enterprises will still belong to the state. The state will take charge of things in important fields, but concrete operations about how to handle production and now to run a business will be left to the enterprise workers themselves.

Public Ownership Remains the Leading Factor

Why is it said that we are not getting involved with the promotion of capitalism? Jiang Yiwei said that we can look at the following four aspects:

1. The socialist system of public ownership. No matter what the change, we have not changed the leading components of public ownership. Public ownership involves the whole people and the collective. In the past, we discouraged collective development. Now we should give more play to collective development. This has not been denied. Now many operations that are fit to be handled separately are allowed by us to be run individually. But even with more individual operations, the proportion represented by them is very limited.

Now we welcome foreign investment, cooperative operations, joint-venture operations, and even independently financed operations. But their combined total represents a very, very small part of the whole national economy. Yet this is highly favorable to our promotion of "modernization." These are all wholesome supplements to the socialist system of public ownership and can in no way take the place of public ownership.

2. A very important principle associated with socialism is that of distribution according to work. This has not not been done away with by us and had instead been further improved upon. In the past, distribution according to work was a matter of distribution according to work on an individual basis. Now, given the recognition of commodity production still marking socialism, we have called for distribution according to work at two levels. This means first social distribution according to work at the enterprise level, and then enterprise distribution according to work at the individual level. This practice on our part is entirely different from what a capitalist enterprise is like. Capitalism also involves the payment of wages and the granting of bonuses. But they are matters decided upon by capitalists. For our part, the workers dictate things. The more they themselves create the more they get in distribution; the less they themselves create the less they get in distribution. This system will not change and has indeed been made more perfect. In the past, everything was based on state stipulations. The result was egalitarianism and not distribution according to work. Now it is really a case of distribution according to work. Good or bad performance makes the difference. So it is a break with two cases of equality sharing from the big rice pot, one involving the enterprise with the state and the other involving the individual with an enterprise. Such a break with two cases of equally sharing in the big rice pot means the practice of distribution according to work at two levels.

The Soviet Pattern Thrown Away

3. We stress that one feature of socialism is the practice of a planned economy. In the past, our planned economy was patterned after the Soviet Union's with all economic activities controlled by means of mandatory plans. This is objectively impossible. And this has been proved so after these several decades of experience. But it should be said that planning is not necessarily mandatory. Guidance is also a form of planning. For a vast country like China with production so complicated, how can we lay down the varied needs of the 1 billion people of the whole country and relevant production activities in one plan after another? This is impossible. What we are practicing is a kind of planned commodity economy. Meanwhile, it is also a planned economy that makes the most of the law of value.

4. Another very important feature of socialism is the promotion of democracy. In the past, power was entirely concentrated in the central authorities. The economy itself showed great lack of democracy. Now power will be decentralized. Government administration will give away to power being delegated. The enterprise decision-making power will be enlarged. In an enterprise, democratic management by workers will also be stressed. This will mean the further strengthening of the democratic nature of the whole economy. This will also mean further perfecting the socialist system and not running counter to the socialist system.

In conclusion, Jiang Yiwei said that the reform brought about by the third plenary session will be proved a great move of epoch-making significance. We hope that after 3 to 5 years, this vast country of ours with a population of 1 billion will set up a socialist economic system with Chinese characteristics geared to the conditions of China, preparing for a decade of revitalization beginning in 1990.

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